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FIRST EDITION

LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of the Indiana Express Robbers—Particulars of the Outrage.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 22.

Our readers have already been made aware of the many murders, house burnings, horse stealings counterfeiting operations, and daring express robberies that have taken place near Seymour, Indiana, by the Renos, their companions and pupils. Every effort made thus far, by detectives from other points, to weed out these murdering devils has failed, in a measure, at least. Life and property have continued at their mercy. Within two years they have robbed the Adams Express Company alone of $125,000. A robbery of this kind occurred also lately on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, where the American Express Company was robbed of a large amount. All these robberies have emanated from the same source. A family named Reno, living at Rockford, two miles from Seymour, have been the leaders or instigators of the whole of these daring outrages. They are also the parties who led the raid in Iowa last spring, when so many country safes were robbed.

On the 22d of May last the Adams Express Company's car was robbed, about eighteen miles from Seymour, on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad. This robbery was done by the Renos and their friends, some of whom are now in Canada to avoid capture, and others are under arrest for this outrage. On the 10th instant the Adams Express was again attempted to be robbed, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about thirteen miles west of Seymour. The armed guards of the Company, however, repulsed the robbers, captured one, and wounded some of the others, two of whom have since been captured, and for the remainder a large reward has been offered. James Volney Ellet was one of this gang, and was captured on the night of the attempted robbery.

Charles Roseberry, a resident of Seymour, and a pupil of the Renos, was afterward arrested by the citizens of Seymour, who turned out *en masse*. Frail Clifton was also arrested. They all owned up to their connection with the affair, and also the attempt to kill the guards.

For safe keeping these three men were brought up to this city, and imprisoned temporarily in the various stations, as had been several other parties arrested on suspicion of connection with the robbery in May last, when $96,000 rewarded the robbers. They were held here until night before last, when they left in charge of an officer of the Adams Express Company, and heavily ironed, for Brownstown, twelve miles west of Seymour. Every possible precaution had been taken to keep their departure a secret. It was feared that it might become knwn to some of the rascals' companions, and that a rescue might be the result. No interference was apprehended from others. The officers had no idea that stern and determined men, who had become aroused to desperation by outrage, had their eyes upon these men, and that they were doomed. It must have been that faithful agents of the Vigilance Committee had watched the stations of the city closely, and telegraphed immediately to Seymour the signal for prompt action; for, when the passenger train was swiftly rolling towards Brownstown, two miles west of Seymour, a little after midnight yesterday morning, the engineer saw, far ahead, in the darkness of a dense wood, a brightly-gleaming eye of fire that warned him to stop for something, he knew not what. Hardly had the train ceased to move, when it was surrounded on all sides by the dark forms of a hundred or more armed men, who did not say much, but acted very promptly. They held muskets and revolvers in their hands, and quietly stood guard while their leaders, with a strong squad, went through the train, laid strong hands upon the trembling desperadoes, and without meeting with any useless resistance, marched them out into the wood. The engineer had objected to their way of doing things, and threatened to move on. But he quietly submitted to the detention, when he was informed that if he did this he would sacrifice many lives, as the track was blockaded.

What was done by the self-constituted executioners out in the woods, we cannot state in detail. How the doomed men conducted themselves, what they said, and how they pleaded for life as the ropes were being fastened around their necks and thrown over the limbs of one of the strong old forest trees, we cannot say. There were no reporters there to report that triple death—to take down coolly and accurately the last trembling utterances of the dying wretches. The story is known only to those who had a hand in the affair.

In the morning these three lifeless bodies were seen hanging on the tree.

In Seymour, and for many miles around, nothing was thought of or talked of yesterday but the work of the Vigilance Committee; and the following proclamation, quite generally distributed, served to keep the matter fresh.

"ATTENTION, THIEVES!—The attention of all thieves, robbers, assassins, and vagrants, together with their aiders abettors, and sympathizers, is called to the doings of the Seymour Vigilance Committee last night. We are determined to follow this up until all of the classes above named, whether imported or to the 'manor born,' are driven forever from our midst. Threats have been made of retaliation in case we should resort to capital punishment. In answer, we say, should one of our Committee be harmed, or a dollar's worth of property of any honest man be destroyed by persons unknown, we will swing by the neck until they be dead every thieving character we can lay our hands on, without inquiring whether we have the persons who committed that particular crime or not. This applies not only to Seymour, but along the line of the two roads, and wherever our organization exists. Law and order must prevail."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 22.

The poor wretches too fully comprehended what was to be done. Five minutes were given them in which to prepare for death, while the executioners, with grim earnestness, placed the fatal noose about their necks. They at first begged for mercy, but, finding it in vain, they concluded to make a confession, and while standing with the noose around their necks, the unfortunate men confessed to the whole affair, and also admitted their knowledge of the celebrated Marshfield robbery, committed some months ago on the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad, each blaming the other two, and denying any personal connection with the same. For the purpose of receiving this confession, the time was extended to half an hour, at the end of which the ropes were drawn, and these wretched desperadoes, covered with crime, were launched into eternity. The crowd then dispersed, after the writhing bodies had stiffened in the chilling embrace of the King of Terrors, and yesterday morning they were seen dangling from the branches of a giant of the forest, their faces horribly contorted and purple, and their glaring eyes protruding from their sockets—a frightful warning to the remainder of the band which infests that locality, more especially those who are pursued and likely to be captured.

CONNECTICUT.

A High-handed Proceeding—A State Law Mutilated in the Secretary's Office.

From the New Haven Journal and Courier, 22d.

Probably the boldest and most infamous outrage ever committed upon the records of the State of Connecticut was committed some time between Saturday and Tuesday morning. It is known that the Election law, so called, was the subject of very earnest and bitter partisan discussion last week, and was finally passed at about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the Legislature adjourned until Monday evening, and the bill as passed was deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. On the reassembling of the Legislature the Engrossing Committee took up the bill, and were astonished to find that it had been deliberately and systematically altered in several important particulars, so as to materially change its sense and make it conform to the amendments that the Democrats had attempted in vain to engraft upon it. Somebody (who it was has not yet been finally ascertained) gained access to the Secretary's office, and, evidently knowing where the bill was deposited, took it and proceeded to make the alterations. Acids were used to erase certain words, and in their places others were written so that the sense of entire sections was changed. No less than eight of such alterations were detected, and there may be others. For instance, the provisions that the Board for the admission of electors should only sit in the day time, were all changed so that the Board could sit in the evening. This was a point that was vainly fought for by the Democrats in both houses, and was rejected by a party vote. Another series of changes was the alteration of positive obligations on the selectmen to simple permissions. The whole purpose was to render the law ineffective, and it was evidently done by Democrats, and by men of more than usual ingenuity and experience.

THE FASHIONS.

The Changes of the Month—July Modes.

The July number of *La Beau Monde* discourses of the prevailing fashions as follows:—

"If a lady were asked to express in a couple of words what changes have taken place in the fashions during the past month, she should reply, even if she did not, 'shorter and skimpier.' Crinoline had such a rage, and became so unbounded, that it was only natural to expect a very violent reaction. But nobody could have anticipated such a state of things as now exists. A little more, and a long step will not be a possibility. Again, ladies blessed with a profusion of hair, having dressed it in the prevailing style, and having adopted the extreme of fashion, present a very unpleasing appearance. Some judgment should be used in these matters.

"For our parts, we believe the want of proportion now evident in all the fashions will be compensated by the absolute introduction of the farthingale itself, and the abandonment of the many shapes of imitation of that adjunct which the last two months have been industriously hatching, and which have this month taken something like decision of shape.

"Assuredly, the hips must be draped in some manner. It is quite impossible that the totally narrow skirt, utterly unrelieved, can prevail. Of the eight figures with which we present our readers this month, scarcely one is plain at the hips.

"The hair is still worn at the summit of the head in Paris, but this style has not been adopted in England by the very best people.

"The short-dress ball has had the effect of reducing the length of the trains, while, at the same time, they are somewhat filled out behind.

"The proper length of an out door dress is certainly not more than three inches from the ground, while these skirts are now relieved somewhat from their meanness of appearance either by flat frills—sometimes two, one above the other—ruchings, or flat flutings.

"Of the extraordinary and chaotic shapes of what may be called over-skirts we can scarcely venture to say anything. They sometimes take the shape of rounded aprons in front, squaring off into a jacket line behind, the whole completed with long wide knotted ends. Again, a sort of George III period, half-square, in the material of the dress, is combined with a half loose bodice, which is completed with falling ends behind. In other cases, a sort of curtain diapered skirt in gauze, black or white, is draped over the under-skirt, swept about the dress, raised behind at the waist, and completed by falling ends. In other cases, from a cuirasse gardle flows a loose drapery of the material of the dress, which, being looped underneath to the waist again after falling a few inches, gives the idea of an antique Grecian bodice, an effect enhanced by the sweeping and crossed drapery flowing over the skirt.

"In other cases, to the skirt of the dress is given the exact semblance of a petticoat, because the material is not used at all in the upper-skirt, which is looped up all the way round, while over the back falls the long-bowed ends of a Marie Antoinette fichu, worn so low over the bodice as to give at its upper line the outline of evening dress. In these cases the whole of the upper skirt, the fichu, the bow is made of the same pompadour silk, always a diaper of bouquets upon a dark ground, frequently black. The petticoat being generally made of light colored material, the contrast is most marked and deliberate.

"Sometimes the rounded apron style is so managed that it reminds one of the leather apron of a sapper and miner.

"Sleeves for out-door dress remain quite plain in cut. They are generally trimmed with epaulettes and wristbands in character with the flat trimmings of the skirt.

"For evening dress, sometimes the half-square, of the material of the dress, as it passes over the shoulder, forms the sleeve. In other cases, when the bodice is cut square in front, the sleeve is flat and almost angular, while, in other cases, actually something like a melon sleeve is to be seen.

"Jet is not to be seen, and gold, however, is gradually creeping into popularity."

CHASE.

Fred. Douglass, the Colored Orator, gives his Opinion of the Erratic Chief Justice.

Frederick Douglass mourns over the fall of Mr. Chase in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. He says:—

The fall of Mr. Chase is more scandalous and shocking than that of any other of which American history affords an example. His descent is from a point higher—he has fallen lower—and he reaches a depth of infamy deeper and hotter than that of any other of his predecessors in treachery. It is only a few weeks ago that he was seeking to win to himself the votes of the colored men of the South on the ground that he, more than any other prominent man, best represented their interests and rights; and now he is for a party whose chief claim to popular regard is based upon its hostility to the negro and its purpose to place him in a condition only less wretched than the slavery from which the war for the Union has rescued him.

It is not many weeks since that good man, Gerritt Smith, was vigorously pressing the name of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. He was evidently surprised, if not grieved, that I was not equally earnest in the same work. He could not understand why I should favor the nomination and election of General Grant in preference to Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Smith will have no difficulty in understanding my preference now.

The fact is I have for many years been troubled with doubts of this man's anti-slavery trustworthiness. Before Mr. Chase had betrayed that heroic woman, Margaret Garner, into the hands of Kentucky slave hunters; before he deserted Mr. Lincoln, and sought to supplant him in 1864; before he accepted the Chief Justiceship as the price of his support of the second election of Mr. Lincoln; before he manifested his inordinate desire for the Presidency by leaving the Treasury (where his services were most needed by the country), in order to put himself in training for the Presidential nomination; before he framed excuses for his failure to try Jefferson Davis; before he brought the whole influence of his position and learning to shield Andrew Johnson from deserved impeachment, and before his present identification of himself with all the abominations of the Democratic platform, I had uncomfortable impressions of the man which I could not (though I often desired to) divest myself of.

A portrait of the character of Mr. Chase, given me by Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, when that good man and faithful Abolitionist was on his dying bed, has (despite of all efforts to shake it off and forget it), followed me for a dozen years and more, and has become more and more vivid as time and events have developed the true status of the man. The judgment of Mr. Lewis was that Mr. Chase was not to be trusted in any emergency—that he was coldly selfish and intensely ambitious, and that in furtherance of his ambition he would sacrifice the abolition cause or any other.

He has confirmed the bad opinion of him in every particular. Greedy for the Presidency, he has not hesitated to renounce all ties of ancient friendship to repudiate all obligations of gratitude, to disregard the sentiment of reserve which befits his present high office, to intrigue and scramble for a nomination at the hands of a party conspicuous for the bitterest hostility to the professed principles of his whole life, and whose triumph in the coming election would be the direst calamity. The signal defeat, rebuke, and humiliation of the insatiate ambition of Chief Justice Chase, in some measure, atones for the Democratic business which has accomplished his seduction.

THE WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO.

Movements of Cabral—Progress of the Civil War—The Samana Failure.

We have received additional advices from Puerto Plata to July 5.

The threatened invasion of St. Domingo by ex-President Cabral and the exiled generals of his party, Luperon, Polanco and others, has taken place. Cabral, after passing through Hayti under shelter of the arms of the Cacos, has crossed the frontiers and is at Banica with a considerable force of men. General Ramirez Baez, and Colonel Le Mar, each at the head of a large body of troops, have been sent against him; and in Santiago, which has been threatened by Polanco, the authorities are rapidly organizing a military force to resist him.

The malcontent generals have published a manifesto addressed to the people of St. Domingo, setting forth that the revolutionists are not animated by a spirit of vengeance, but that it is absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of the country that Baez should be removed from the Presidency. Should he abdicate power, they say, dissensions may speedily be healed; but if he resists their demands a general civil war is inevitable.

In the city of St. Domingo great disquiet prevails in consequence of the imminency of another desperate struggle. The prisons, it is said, are full, and for every political prisoner sent out of the country, or rather permitted to leave it, two fresh arrests are made. One of the prisoners has been tried by a council of war, and sentenced to death; but an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court, to which his case will be taken, and it is expected that the sentence will be reversed by the Court.

The appointment of Damian Baez as Governor of the capital has caused much dissatisfaction, and been made use of against President Baez, as the Governor, it is said, has no real sympathy for the republic. He is accused of having, while in the army, expressed opinions unfavorable to it, and of having said, while in exile at Curacoa, that the revolutions have only "a game of three-cornered hats;" meaning thereby that they have the fruits of the intrigues of the priests.

It is generally believed that the failure of the endeavors of Baez to lease Samana to the United States would very seriously embarrass his position, as he is depending principally upon the money he hopes to realize by that transaction for carrying out his plans, and strengthening his Government.

HAYTI.

The Expected Assault on Port-au-Prince—Salnave Prepared—His Difficulty with the British Minister—Improvement of his Prospects.

We have advices from Port au Prince to the 10th inst. The Cacos, in great strength, were within a short distance of the city—not more than three miles—and it was believed that they would make a grand attack about the 17th of the month. They had rejected all overtures on the part of Salnave for a peaceable settlement of differences. The deputation sent by him to the rebel camp, consisting of three generals and four Senators, met with a very disheartening reception, and immediately after their departure Gen. Faubert addressed his soldiers in an order of the day, informing them that the propositions submitted by Salnave had been spurned, and that they must prepare themselves for a battle, to the cry of "Down with Salnave the tyrant!" At the same time he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, calling upon them to rise when he approached the city with his army, and aid him in overthrowing Salnave. He also invited the foreign residents at Port-au-Prince to unite with the native citizens for the same end. Salnave on his part, was fully prepared for the intended attack. Should the Cacos carry out their intentions the affair was likely to be a bloody one. A serious misunderstanding had arisen between President Salnave and the British Consul at Port-au-Prince. The number of disaffected Haytiens seeking refuge at the foreign Consulates since the city was placed under martial law had been so large that the President thought it necessary to publish an order forbidding an asylum being afforded them at these places. This order the British Consul had disregarded, and the people whom the American Consul declined to receive were given shelter at the British Consulate. Salnave had resented this as an unwarrantable course, calculated to increase the difficulties he had to contend with in dealing with the enemies of his Government. The British Consul remained firm in his purpose, and to aggravate the misunderstandings he had made, it was said, a formal demand of Salnave for compensation for certain damages alleged to have been done to a British war vessel through Salnave's conduct. The President was on the best of terms with the American Minister, Mr. Hollister, who was using his influence and his best efforts to have peace restored to the country. It was rumored at Port-au-Prince that the general in command at Cape Hayti had deserted to the Cacos. At Jacmel, however, and in other places where the rebels had been strong, the cause of Salnave was gaining ground, and the insurgent movement losing in proportion. A Senator named Rameau had been arrested at Aux Cayes for alleged conspiracy with the rebels. He was taken to Carrefour and lodged in prison there. The Haytien war steamer Galatea was expected shortly from New York, whither she had been sent for repairs. On her arrival she would be at once employed against the insurgents. Business at Port-au-Prince was in a stagnant state, and the industrial interests of the country generally were suffering greatly in consequence of the war.

The Reception of Charles Francis Adams.

The following is the short address made by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, yesterday, at the grand reception tendered him in Boston:—

Mr. President, my Friends, and neighbors:—You have been used so long a time back to hear the voice of accomplished speakers, who make to you addresses upon public occasions somewhat resembling this, that I fear you will be very much disappointed when I say to you that I have little to respond to the remarks, most friendly and complimentary, which have been made by the Chairman of the Committee, beyond expressing to him and to all of you my deepest and most heartfelt thanks for the kind feelings you have manifested towards me. I might indeed, perhaps have, endeavored, by an elaborate effort, to make an address on the topics alluded to by your Chairman, which would have been acceptable to you; but large experience has taught me that, in making such an address, I might have been too much absorbed in thinking what I might be going to say, or how I might be going to acquit myself, to be able to indulge in the real feeling in which I wish to indulge on this occasion. That feeling is a desire to meet you, not collectively, as an assemblage gathered for any specific purpose, but as individuals and personal friends, who have come to meet me, and with every one of whom I would be glad to shake hands. And now, Mr. Gray, if you will give me the liberty, I will come forward, and if there is anybody who wishes personally to express any feelings he may entertain in regard to any service he may think I have done, I shall value his hearty shake of the hand much more than any formal expression of approval.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Mexico and China.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs on the West Coast—The Campaign Against Martinez—Murders and Robberies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—We have received additional advices from Mazatlan to the date of July 14.

The campaign against Martinez has finally ended, General Totenling, who was in pursuit, having returned to Culiacan.

Senor Santiago Marino, a wealthy Italian resident of this city, was attacked by a band of robbers a short time since at his ranche, distant some fifteen miles from here, and very seriously injured by cuts from a machete.

Colonel Cornilo Cruz, a desperado and murderer, was lately shot near Tepre by order of General Lozada, and three others met a like fate. Cruz, having previously murdered a man here, the Sinaloa civil authorities demanded him on a law writ, but Lozada replied that he had already served his complete execution under the law.

Governor Galan is released from prison, with the liberty of the city bounds, under bonds of $100,000. His bondsmen are Messrs. Quintana and Carega—two leading merchants.

Senor Armiota, a member of the Sinaloa State Congress, has been advocating a bill to abolish the rights of foreigners in Mexico by supporting a proposal to the effect that all foreigners residing two years in the republic shall by the act be declared Mexican citizens. A learned legislator says such is the law in the United States of America.

Late advices from Chihuahua and Durango report existing tranquility.

The United States Steamer Resaca departed this afternoon for San Francisco, first calling at La Paz, where she expects to be relieved from duty on the Mexican coast by the Lackawanna. The Resaca has on board a large amount of specie.

The English man-of-war Chanticleer has raised her anchor and is beating off the harbor. The blockade continues very effectual.

Movement of American Consuls—The Steamship Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—From La Paz, Lower California, we have advices to July 12.

The American Consul here has forwarded a report to Washington charging Commander Bradford, of the United States steamer Resaca, with official misconduct in receiving an appropriation of an anti-American party. Captain Bradford, while in this port a short time ago, refused to recognize Consul Elmer, and advised him to take down his consulate sign, arguing that he could not acknowledge the Consulate because the local authorities refused to do so. Since then Mr. Elmer received his *exequatur* from the Mexican Government through the influence of Mr. Plumb, American Charge d'Affaires at the national capital, and the Consul is again in full discharge of his duties.

The steamship Panama or Juarez, destined for the Mexican Government, is in the adjacent harbor of Pichijiqui, still flying the American flag. The authorities at Mazatlan refused to accept her on account of the blockade difficulty.

The news from Sonora is to the 8th inst.

The American Consul, Mr. Willard, arrived at Guayamas by the last steamer, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

FROM WORCESTER.

Student Mischief-makers Arrested—The College Regatta.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 24.—The usual disorderly demonstrations which seem inseparably connected with the regatta, commenced last evening. The indiscriminate destruction of property seems to be the desire of the college students after the day's sport is over, and hitherto they have been permitted to indulge in their mischievous inclinations without molestation, their social standing exempting them from arrest. Last evening the excitement began, the students breaking glass doors, pulling down curtains, etc.

A large force of police was soon on the spot, and twenty-five festive students were summarily placed in the public caboose, where they remain to answer for their folly before the Police Court this morning.

To-day closes the regatta, and great interest is manifested over the University race.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 24—A. M.—Consols, 94⅝ for both money and account, United States 5-20s, 72⅝@72¾; Erie, 43½.

FRANKFORT, July 24—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76⅝@76⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—A. M.—Cotton steady: sales of probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export, and 3000 for speculation. Stock on hand, 602,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet.

PARIS, July 24.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,500,000f.

College Sports.

WORCESTER, July 23.—The base ball match between the Freshmen nine of Yale and the Harvard University Club resulted, this afternoon, in a victory for the Harvards by a score of 39 to 19. The Harvards played loosely in the first innings, but steadily improved and beat the Yales, whose fielding was below par.

The grand regatta concert and ball was a splendid affair. Governor Bullock and most of the prominent citizens of Worcester were present. It is estimated that over 20,000 strangers are in the city, waiting for the great events of Friday.

FROM CHINA.

Affairs in Corea—The Crew of the General Sherman Beheaded.

By Atlantic Cable.

SHANGHAE, June 6, via London July 23.—It is reported in this city to-day that Captain Febiger, of the United States Navy, ascertained during his recent cruise in the Shenandoah on the coast of Corea that the crew of the American barque General Sherman had been beheaded by the natives at the place where they landed.

Americans express the opinion that Captain Febiger discharged his duty with zealous care but that his search was not so efficient as might have been on account of the draught of water of the Shenandoah being much too great to permit him to explore the Corean coast and rivers, the best existent charts of which are almost useless for present purposes.

Should the assertion of the positive execution of all or any of the crew of the Sherman prove true, it will likely lead to active reprisals on the part of the authorities in Washington through the officers in command of the Asiatic squadron, as the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who had a knowledge of the Corean language, and a few other citizens of note were on the vessel at the time of the disaster as passengers from China proper.

The Coreans assert that they merely repelled some years since a forcible visit of a foreign vessel—flag unknown—by force, and that her crew were killed by an explosion and fire during the fight.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes. Passed.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating for the temporary clerks in the Indian Bureau, $20,200; and in the State Department, $10,000; and for the expense of the Surveyor-General's office in Utah, $9000.

Mr. Mullins offered an amendment to raise a tax for the expenses of military government in the Fourth Military District.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Kelley inquired as to the clerk in the State Department, charged with preparing commercial statistics, but who has been residing for the last two years in the city of Auburn.

Mr. Pomeroy replied that that clerk had not been on the pay-rolls since the commencement of the session, and that the office had been abolished.

The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Collision on Lake Champlain—Two Men Killed and One Wounded.

BURLINGTON, July 24.—The steamer United States, of the Champlain Transportation Company, going south, just after leaving her wharf in this city at 10 o'clock last night, collided with the schooner W. Wright, of Burlington, loaded with stone. Of the three men on board the schooner, one—Charles Blair, of Burlington, the owner of the schooner—was killed outright, and another, named Cyril Urner, was knocked overboard, and drowned. The other, Peter Meddon, was badly injured, and brought to this city on the steamer's boat. The wheelhouse of the United States was damaged considerably by the collision, which resulted from the neglect of the schooner to show the proper lights required by law. The schooner was towed to this city in a bad condition by the steamer. No one on board the steamer was injured.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

CAPE MAY, July 24.—The weather is cloudy; wind southeast; thermometer, 72.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—Weather cloudy; wind east; thermometer, 73.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Government bonds were dull and steady, with the exception of 10 40s, which declined to 108¾. The transactions were very light; there was no disposition to buy for investment. Seven-thirties have about passed from the Stock Exchange list. The right to convert them into 5 20s expires on the 1st of August, and holders, after that date, will be obliged to take the currency for them, and thus lose about nine per cent. The market closed steady, with little desire to operate. The transactions in New Tennessees continue heavy at 66; the opening price was 65½, but at the decline the bonds were well supported, closing firm at quotation; ex-coupons improved ½ per cent. selling at 66. North Carolina ex-coupons were firm at 73½; Mississippi 6s were in demand at 91. Railway bonds continued to be offered in small lots at full prices. Express shares were very dull. At the Second Board Tennessees improved, the ex-coupons selling at 66½, and the new bonds 65½. Pacific Mail was lower, declining 2⅝ from the last transactions; closing at 99½. Railway shares opened dull, and on free sales to realize a decline of 1 to 2 per cent. was made on the active shares. New York Central sold at 133¾; Erie, 68; Michigan Southern, 92; North-western Common and Preferred both sold at 83½, a decline of 1⅛ per cent. from the highest prices of yesterday. Cleveland and Pittsburg was very strong, with large transactions at 88. Rock Island was steady at 107½@107¾; St. Paul Common advanced to 75; the Preferred sold at 84½; Toledo and Wabash common sold largely at 51; Fort Wayne declined to 110. At the 1 o'clock Board there was an improvement in prices. Erie advanced ½ per cent., North-western shares 1½ per cent., and the market assumed a firm tone. At the Second Board the general market was steady. Toledo and Wabash common was higher, selling at 51½; Milwaukee and St. Paul common was excited and higher, selling at 77, an advance of 7 per cent. since yesterday's opening prices. The preferred was dull at 81½. At the close the market was unsettled and generally lower, but there was no desire shown to press sales. Contracts were made to-day to deliver Northwestern common at 85 twelve months from date, and the bid was made for large blocks of stock. Both parties have the right to call deposits, to protect themselves against the fluctuations of the market."

From the N. Y. Herald to-day.

"In the Public Funds there was a duller feeling than yesterday, and a concession of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the 5-20s of 1867, and ⅛ per cent. on most other descriptions. The State Bonds at the Stock Exchange were steadier in price for new Tennessees, although there was another heavy pressure to sell. The other Border State bonds were steady. The Railway Market was irregular in its temper: strong for the St. Paul Stocks; fairly steady for the Northwests, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne; advanced on the Toledo and Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi, and weaker on New York Central and Erie. There was a good average business done, but the general tone of the market, for most of the day, was dullish."

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
N. Y. and E. R.	68½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109½
Phil. and Rea. R.	94⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	99½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅞	West. Union Tel.	35
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	Gold	143⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Market dull.	
Chic. and N. W. prf.	83		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 24, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 115½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108½ for 10 40s; 108⅝ for July 7·30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109½ for July '65 5-20s; and 109¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47@47¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅝@52¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32½, no change. 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43½ for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54½ for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Green and Coates sold at 31¼, an advance of ¼. 60½ was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 61, an advance of ¼. 58 was bid for Commercial; 106 for Southwark; 71 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 120½ for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 49 for Delaware Division.

—The Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., clear of United States taxes, payable on and after August 3.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Elmira 7s	93¾	331 sh Penna R....rec..	52⅝
50 sh Gr & Coates	31⅛	125 do..........ls..	52½
20 sh Girard Bk	61	100 do.........b60..	52¾
100 sh Cata Prf	32½	34 do..........s60..	52½
100 do.	32¼	109 do.....ls..rec..	52⅝
200 do.....ls..b60..	32½	100 do.....stock.. ls..s60..	52⅝
100 sh Read.........s30..	47		
100 do.....b5wn..	47¼	56 do ....ls..	52½

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	143½	11·30 A. M.	143⅜
10·00 "	143⅝	11·45 "	143⅜
10·24 "	143½	12·00 "	143¼
10·30 "	143⅝	12 17 P. M.	143⅜
10·45 "	143⅜	12·30 "	143⅜

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅞@110¼; 3 days, 110¼@110⅝. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do., 1865, new, 109@109½; do., 1867, new, 109½@109¾; do., 1868, 109½@109⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼; do. 7·30s, July, 108⅝@108⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118½; do., September, 1865, 117¾@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143⅛@143⅜. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¼@115½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 109½@109⅝; do., 1867, 109½@109⅝; do., 1868, 109⅝@109⅞; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7·30s, July, 108⅝@109. Gold, 143⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do. 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112@112½; do. July, 1865, 108⅝@109; do. July, 1867 109¼@109½; 1868, 109½@109¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼; U. S. 7·30s, 3d series, 108⅝@108⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143⅜@143½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 24.—The Flour market is devoid of spirit, and the sales are confined to a few hundred barrels for the supply of the immediate wants of the home consumers, at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extras; $9·50@11·25 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9·50 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is more doing, and prices are firmer. 4000 bushels good and prime red sold at $2·20@2·30. Rye is held at $1·60@1·65 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but we have no change to record in prices. Sales of Western mixed at $1·18@1·19. Oats are steady, with sales at 85@86c. for Western, and 87@88c. for Pennsylvania.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is wanted. Sales of 300 bushels at $8·62@9. Timothy is held at $2·75. The last sale of Flaxseed was at $2·62.

Nothing doing in whisky.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........78|11 A. M..........80|2 P. M..........82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Auguste, Klindtworth, Ivigtut J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Boilerson, Scott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Moonlight, Bourne, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Salem. do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Cambridge, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, Saco. do.
Schr Martha Maria, Dean, Bangor, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Washington, Dovey, Son & Co.
Schr Wm. John, Street, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Providence, R. H. Powell.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Salem, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr David Babcock, Gatchell, 13 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Salem.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence for Liverpool via St. John, N. B., was spoken lat. 41 59, long. 62 55—no date.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, for Delaware Breakwater, remained at Zaza 2d inst.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, for Philadelphia, remained at Cardenas 15th inst.

Brig James Miller, Bennett, for Delaware Breakwater, remained at Zaza 2d inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Bristol 21st inst.

Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket yesterday.

Schrs George Fales, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, and Northern Light, Clemens, for do. or Machias, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Sidney Price, Townsend, hence, at Salem 21st instant.

Schrs I. W. Hines, Lane, hence for Hartford, and Morning Light Ireland, hence for Newport, at New York yesterday.

Schrs J. S. Clark, Clark, and Benj. Strong, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Early Bird, Rogers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 16th inst.

Schrs Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, from New London; Morning Star, Lynch, from Hartford; Ann Twibell, Henderson, and Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, from New Haven; Jas. Buckingham, Kelly, from Derby; and Mary Kennedy, Dennis, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

The new steamship America, the largest ocean wooden vessel ever built, was launched yesterday at Greenpoint, L. I.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 24.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, from Liverpool.

Barque Ydale, from Shields.

Schr Coral Isle, Stubbs, from Maracaibo.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Fright of the Republicans.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republicans dare not have Congress adjourn, lest their negro reconstruction should topple into ruins as soon as the members return to their homes. Before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, there was a general understanding that Congress would adjourn about the middle of July, but a change has come over the spirit of their dream. The members are anxious to disperse and look after their political prospects, but their confidence is so shaken in the stability of their negro reconstruction that they fear to leave its bedside. They watch over it like nurses in a sick-room.

When the Chicago Convention met it congratulated the country, in its platform, on the assured and triumphant success of the reconstruction policy. We regarded those congratulations at the time as hollow and ridiculous, and the flutter of alarm into which the party is now thrown proves that we did not misjudge. The following despatch to an evening paper is one of the many symptoms of uneasiness and misgiving:—

Special Despatch to the Evening Post.

> WASHINGTON, July 22.—A meeting of Southern men, including most of the new members of Congress, with delegates from Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia was held at the Washoe House this morning, to decide what legislation is needed by the South before Congress may safely adjourn.
>
> The meeting was addressed by General Fremont, who said it would be highly injudicious for Congress to adjourn without leaving additional protection for the newly-constituted governments in the South.
>
> Resolutions were adopted which asked legislation authorizing an election in Virginia, and for investigation of frauds in the Mississippi election, or the institution of provisional loyal governments in these States.
>
> A resolution for impeachment of the President, the articles to be based on his recent veto message, is pending action at an adjournment of the meeting to be held to-night.

A new impeachment of the President, a new patching up of the Reconstruction acts, and a prolonged session of Congress, are deemed necessary to the salvation of the political party which so lately bore itself with an air of insolent triumph! Their fears are well-founded. Their reconstructed State governments bid fair to "return to plague the inventors." If Congress will adjourn and leave things as they stand, every Southern State can be carried for the Democratic ticket, and if Congress should prevent the counting of the votes, the superiority of numbers demonstrated at the polls will constitute a preponderance of physical strength against which it will be vain to contend. Since our Convention, the Republicans understand that the Democratic party is thoroughly in earnest, and is determined to bring this reconstruction business to an immediate crisis. No outcry about "revolution" will deter the Democratic party from doing its whole duty. We have borne with patience much that we would not have borne at all, but for the expectation of relief in this Presidential election. The time has now come when a majority of the people of the whole country will assert their right to control the Government of the country. If the Republican party are a majority of the whole country, we will submit; if they are not a majority of the whole adult male population, they shall submit, or else "we will know the reason why." If they exclude us from the polls, or refuse to count our votes, we shall be none the less a majority in consequence of such exclusion, and being a majority, and having the preponderance of physical strength, the Democratic party will not be found so wanting in manhood as to be ruled by a reckless, usurping minority. The Democratic party has been a majority of the whole people for the last two years, and as we are pretty certain to remain so until November, it may as well be understood that we shall not thereafter permit the minority to continue their violations of the Constitution. If they refuse to count our votes at the polling places, we have arithmetic enough to count our own sinewy arms.

The newest project of Congress is an attempt to prevent our coming to a knowledge of our own numbers, by causing the election to be conducted under a reign of terror. Arms are to be sent to all the States and given out by the radical Governors to overawe Democrats and prevent their voting. Senator Hendricks' exposure of the design of this bill is well worth reproducing:—

> Mr. Hendricks, Dem. (Ind.), in reply to the remarks which had been made, said that he considered this a most dangerous bill, because it proposed to arm one political party against another. It placed the control of the arms to be distributed with the Governors of the States designated, and this, too, immediately before the Presidential election. In regard to the ratio of distribution, he asked what Maine wanted with 7000 muskets, Massachusetts with 12,000, and Indiana with 13 000? And in order to illustrate his argument, he referred to the fact that the Governor of Indiana, being a candidate for re-election, those arms, placed at his disposal, could be used according to his design and pleasure. And so with the other States. He commented on the action of the Senate, last night, in rejecting Mr. Vickers' amendment, providing that the distribution of arms, etc., shall not take place prior to the first of January, unless the President shall deem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States. This fact, he remarked, was significant of the design of the bill. Arms were to be distributed to all the States with the exception of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and these states were omitted because there was to be no election there. Therefore, he argued that the only purpose of this distribution of arms before the election was to make a military force out of one party to overawe the other, and thus control the election. All he asked was a fair election, and that the people may vote without hindrance, governed by their own judgment. Gen Grant had said, in the last sentence of his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, "We want peace. Let us have peace." All parties should desire this, and quiet in the country. After this expression of the desire for peace on the part of the candidate of the Republican party, we find here a fire-brand —a measure calculated to excite passion and produce strife and perhaps bloodshed. With a measure so threatening and dangerous in its character, the people would be slow to believe that that party desired peace. He hoped that the President would exercise the power he possessed to prevent this bill from becoming a law. The President owed this not only to his constitutional duty, but to the peace and quiet of the country. He should defeat a measure so full of peril to the country, and which invited a conflict between the whites and blacks.

The proposal of the Republicans to resort to such means of success, shows how little hope they have if they permit a fair election.

The Bond Question.

From the N. Y. Times.

Enough has transpired in the debates on the Funding bill to prove the impolicy of leaving the bond question in its present shape. It is no longer a party question, or one in which it is safe to ignore wide differences of opinion among those who usually act together. The declarations of Mr. Stevens in the House are not materially in advance of Mr. Morton's in the Senate. And the remark of Mr. Boutwell, on Tuesday, that "according to the terms of the act of 1862, it does not appear beyond all cavil that we may not pay the bonds in greenbacks," has its counterpart in the testimony of Mr. Sherman when introducing his scheme some months ago. Both are signs which it were criminal to neglect. We may pronounce both Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Sherman wrong, but by no dogmatism can we escape the fact that legislators, whose desire is to preserve unsullied the national integrity, confess the possibility of doubts as to the precise extent of the creditors' claim.

The controversy is not simply unfortunate. It ought not to have been allowed to arise; nor would it have arisen had Congress found time sooner to adjust financial affairs on a proper basis. Whatever may be said in regard to the exact import of the contract, there can be no doubt that when the issue of bonds was authorized, Congress entertained an honest hope that before they reached maturity specie payment will have been resumed. There was no desire in any quarter to redeem the bonds in a depreciated currency, and no expectation that the point would ever come up in this shape for settlement. Nor did anything occur to necessitate its consideration. The time when it will become a necessity is several years hence; and under ordinary circumstances the prudent course would have been to leave the question of paper or gold to be answered at the maturity of the bonds. Ere then, we may reasonably suppose, the disappearance of all difference in value between currency and coin would obviate everything like the present dispute.

But, wisely or unwisely, the question has been raised, and in one way or another must be met. How? is the query which Congress is trying to answer with an indifferent prospect of success. The method originally suggested was the passage of a resolution affirming the obligation to pay the Five-twenties in gold. But the carrying of such a resolution is clearly impossible. We doubt whether the Senate would adopt it, and the House we are sure would not. Equally certain is it that any proposal to increase the amount of greenbacks, with the view of paying off the debt, would fail. For this, at least, let us be thankful. The only apparently available method is that of funding; and, for many reasons, we trust that the two Houses will not allow the opportunity to go over without an earnest effort to agree upon some basis that shall remove the whole question from the arena of contention.

Whatever popular feeling exists on the subject may be traced to impatience under oppressive taxation. The outcry for taxation of the bonds is undoubtedly attributable to this circumstance; and so, also, to a considerable extent, is the clamor for payment in greenbacks. By issuing bonds at five or four per cent. interest, according to duration, a larger saving may be effected than is attainable by any other measure, while by making the new bonds specifically payable in coin, an inducement is offered which prudent holders of the present bonds should not long neglect.

A strong effort on the part of both House and Senate to reach some ground of agreement is, then, desirable, as well to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers as to close permanently a contest which vitally affects the public credit. It is possible thus to reduce the expenditure on account of interest not less than one-fifth or even one third—say, on an average, one-fourth—of the present amount. No other available plan of retrenchment compares with this in ease or efficiency.

Something is due, moreover, to the exigencies of the public credit. Just now, two serious dangers menace the country. One is the possible creation of difficulty in the Southern States by an attempt on the part of the President to carry out the Blair doctrine. The other is the development of prevailing distrust in forms productive of financial disaster. The former of these contingencies seems to be realized at Washington, and Congress will scarcely separate until it has made adequate provision against anything which Mr. Johnson, with the help of the Democracy, may attempt. The financial exigency is, however, little less urgent, and it behooves Congress to strengthen public confidence by adjusting the bond question in a manner mutually advantageous to the country and its creditors. Nothing would help repudiation half so much as a panic arising from the fears of foreign bondholders, and the consequent jump in the gold market. And it is the duty of Congress to use the means at its command to prevent a calamity second only to the success of the Johnson-Blair programme. The country cannot afford to keep the bond question open.

The Recusant Senators.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The New York *Times* is not pleased with the *Tribune* for what it calls our attacks upon Senators who voted against impeachment. We do not desire to attack any Senator for his vote upon impeachment. If the *Times* would read the *Tribune* carefully it would find that our whole aim has been to see that these Senators received ample justice. They did President Johnson a great service, and in the interest of fair play we demand that the President shall pay his debts, and that the Senate shall help him to do so by confirming his nominations. Thus we have done all we could to secure to the father-in-law of one of the Senators the place of Commissioner of Patents, and we heartily join with the *Times* in denouncing the effort to prevent his appointment as "partisan malignity." We supported the nomination of Mr. Evarts, we were pained beyond expression to find Mr. Stanbery rejected, and we have supported Mr. Nelson for every place in the gift of the Government, from the Governorship of Alaska to the Secretaryship of State. We further give notice that we shall insist that every officer whose name President Johnson sends in to oblige any of these Senators or their families shall be promptly confirmed. We were proud to notice that, notwithstanding these Senators had ceased all personal relations with President Johnson because of his attacks upon the Constitution, immediately upon the failure of impeachment they renewed the intimacy, and made themselves agreeable at the White House. We looked upon this as an evidence of harmony, and as an indication that if the President was slow to fulfil his part of the bargain, they would not be slow to hold him to it. Far be it from us to attack these gentlemen, or to say one word to their discomfort. But we trust the *Times* will admonish them to be as moderate as we are. It is not long since Mr. Fessenden wrote a letter full of bitter invective, characterizing the Republican press as "unscrupulous, familiar with detraction, believers in neither public nor private virtue, or, if believers, considering both as out of place in politics." Mr. Trumbull also gave us a letter filled with mysterious insinuations and threats. The speech of Mr. Ross was in the same vein. Mr. Fowler denounced General Butler and General Logan; and Mr. Henderson, not long since, in *secret* session of the Senate, assailed General Butler in a speech which we have not yet heard that he intends to deliver in an *open* session of that body. The difficulty, therefore, is not with the *Tribune*, but with the Senators themselves. They invite abuse by indulging in it. We are willing to let them alone, to give them all the credit they deserve, to honor them for their Roman virtue, and to see that Andy Johnson makes all the appointments they demand. What more can we do?

We certainly cannot join with the *Times* in saying that

"They have asserted, in the grandest manner ever known in America, their personal independence, the independence of the Senate, the rights of conscience and private judgment, and their own honor. Forever distinguished in the most honorable way among Republican Senators will be the names of Trumbull, Fessenden, Ross, Henderson, Grimes, Fowler, and Van Winkle."

—For us to say this will be to reflect upon such Senators as Sumner, Morgan, Conkling, Sherman, Morton, Cameron, Anthony, Sprague, etc., all of whom are distinguished in an honorable way among Republican Senators. The seven Senators are all great men, honorable men, conscientious men. But then they do not embrace all the honor, grandeur, and conscience of the Senate; and it is because we hesitate to say this that the *Times* is dissatisfied.

Rebel Anxiety and Patriot Fidelity.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We cannot too highly commend the anxiety of ex-Rebel officers and soldiers to save the country. To be sure, only seven years ago hundreds of them abandoned their allegiance to the Union, violated their military oaths, forsook the Government which had fostered them, and bore arms against it. There is a physiological theory, that every seven years the entire human structure changes and is made over. If this be so, the men who broke faith in 1861, are not the men who now make these frantic appeals. They bear the same names and look as erst they did, barring the ravages of time, but there is no particle of flesh, or bone, or blood in them, which was there in 1861. Perhaps they hope, by this metamorphosis, to excuse themselves, and to claim non-identity with the past.

One of these "Union savers" is General Buckner, who was induced to "git up and git" from Fort Donelson when Grant appeared there one fine day in 1862, and now this fugitive, coming North, finds Grant again arrayed against him. So he goes into the Democratic Convention, and declares that he is in harmony "with every brave soldier in the effort to rescue the Constitution from indignity or violation." And the members of the Convention, who have never forgiven Grant for chasing Buckner from his standpoint of hostility to the Constitution, applauded the latter's speech, and welcomed him back to the ranks from which he had been temporarily separated.

The Democrats, however, are not the only persons who have "their say" in this matter. There are returned Union soldiers who demand a hearing, and they long since set their seal of condemnation, not only upon Rebels in the field, but upon the Pendletons and Seymours, and all their kith and kin, who remained in the rear, and who either firmly opposed the war for the Union or insidiously endeavored to sap the strength of the forces arrayed in behalf of the Government.

Once upon a time, during the war, the Indiana soldiers made an address in which they expressed their sentiments upon the situation. Among other things, they said:—

> We expect to come home some day. We will either come home triumphantly rejoicing over the accomplishment of the object for which we have already endured so much, or we will come humiliated and disheartened at our defeat, and the consequent desolation of our country and our homes. In either event we will remember and honor those who have aided and encouraged us by their influence at home and will visit those who have sought to defeat us with a retribution proportionate to the extent of the evil they have brought upon us and our country.

This is the sentiment which actuates nine-tenths of all the "boys in blue," and they will keep their word. They have good memories, and they will mete out to those in front or rear, "who sought to defeat them," the retribution that is appropriate to such a monstrous crime.

Let the Democracy summon the Rebel chieftains to their platforms to sustain the cause of Seymour and Blair; let them name for the highest positions in their confidence the men who looked listlessly on while rebellion stalked over the land, or who gave aid and comfort to secession, and the "boys in blue" will be on hand to meet them and to overwhelm them at the polls.

President Johnson and Tammany Hall.

From the N. Y. Herald.

If ever without a party at his back there was a happy man in the White House it was John Tyler; if there has ever been a man in the White House who has unnecessarily and profitlessly kept himself in hot water in search of a party, it is Andrew Johnson. From his first message to Congress in December, 1865, down to this day he has thus kept himself in hot water. But there was a method in his madness and an object in his conflict with Congress from the beginning, which, though a long time a mystery to many inquiring minds, is at length as completely solved as the problems of the sources and the annual overflow of the Nile. We have only to assume that from the date of his rupture with "Old Thad. Stevens" Mr. Johnson began to work for the Democratic nomination of 1868, in order to get a perfect solution of his heroic and persistent struggle for State rights and the Constitution.

His first positive and unqualified movement in this direction was in the Philadelphia Johnson conservative experimental national Convention of August, 1866 (see Mr. Raymond's speech), and that was a failure. His next adventure, a month later, was in that famous pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas, "swinging round the circle," and that was a failure; for in the State elections which followed "my policy" against the fourteenth amendment policy of Congress was voted down from Maine to California. In 1867, in consequence of the departure of Congress from said fourteenth amendment and the adoption of the military and universal negro suffrage policy of Southern reconstruction, a popular reaction set in against the Republican party from Connecticut to the Pacific, and Mr. Johnson rejoiced greatly thereat in his messages to Congress. He was getting to the windward of his enemies. In 1868, unanimously sustained by the Democracy in Congress and throughout the country against the radicals and in the matter of impeachment, he had some ground for the impression, with his acquittal, that the Democrats, in casting about for their most available candidate, would be inevitably drawn, as their only alternative, to Andrew Johnson, the man who had done more to bring them out of the Dismal Swamp and to put them on their legs again than all their party leaders and managers put together.

Party conventions, however, like republics, are ungrateful. The recent proceedings in Tammany Hall have thoroughly convinced Mr. Johnson that this is true. The shock, however, thus sustained, instead of diverting his mind to the consolations of religion or philosophy, seems to have awakened in the President something of the direful wrath of King Theodorus. He will trifle no longer with pretended friends, but will slay them right and left. A certain letter from Washington in yesterday's *Herald* upon the subject shows that he has no more fish to fry in Tammany Hall, and that he is no longer in the mood to turn the grindstone to grind the axes and tomahawks of the Tammany sachems. It appears, in short, that Mr. Johnson has not yet made up his mind whether to take a hand in this Presidential conflict or to stand aloof, a neutral spectator, like the Tennessee hunter in the deadly struggle between his wife and the bear. The Democratic politicians, it further appears, are becoming uneasy at this attitude of Achilles in his tent. They want him to come out. They had employed several adroit peacemakers to bring him out, but all to no purpose, when, as the story goes, the anxious Sam. Tilden, of New York, felt it necessary to come to the rescue; that he accordingly despatched to Washington, by the owl train, the discreet and trusty John D. Van Buren (a name which would gratefully recall that of the lamented John Van Buren) to have a talk with Mr. Johnson. Colonel Van Buren in due time appeared at the White House, and, having cleared the way, frankly stated that his object was "to discover what aid the President would give to the Democratic party to secure the State of New York."

This was a poser; but what was the President's answer? According to our correspondent in the premises Mr. Johnson replied:—"Colonel Van Buren, some time ago Governor Seymour declared that the very best thing that could happen for the country would be the removal of the President by Congress. I do not forget that, sir; and, believe me now, sir, that I have no desire to be found flying at the tail of Governor Seymour's kite. To the Democracy of New York I owe nothing. They have been controlled by a newspaper clique, which have never been friendly to me, and therefore I can see no reason why I should go out of my way to assist them."

Now, assuming this report to be substantially true (and we have no reason to doubt it), there is a rupture between the President and Tammany Hall as complete as that which broke up the old political firm of Seward, Weed, and Greeley. The newspaper clique referred to by Mr. Johnson have done the business. They have been using him only to betray him; they have been playing upon his confidence and credulity, and he has found it out. Not a voice from New York in the Democratic Convention, in all those twenty-two ballotings, pronounced the name of Andrew Johnson. That was enough. What further interest has Mr. Johnson in the New York Democracy? Can any one tell? We see, indeed, that his contempt for these party nominating conventions, since these unexpected proceedings at Tammany Hall, is such that he proposes to amend the Federal Constitution in order to head off these assemblages of juggling politicians hereafter, and to give the people a chance in behalf of their favorites.

To sum up the whole case, Mr. Johnson, with heavier odds against him, has played the *role* for another term of Tyler and Fillmore, and, like them, he has failed in it. The best that he can now do is to imitate the sound philosophy of Tyler in the resolution to take the world easy and the cares of State, to let the politicians help themselves, and to devote his leisure hours to some useful instructions on all such ungrateful deceivers and jugglers as those of Tammany Hall for the benefit of the rising generation.

Our German Voters.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Zanesville *Germania* repudiates the Tammany nominations and platform, and declares that they were "only the work of a wide and broad-spun secret political clique." They were not, it declares, "the expression of the Democracy, but the work of August Belmont, of New York." It adds:—

> "The people expected this Convention to form a renewed, newly-made, vigorous Democracy, under whose wing upright Democrats and moderate Republicans could associate, and which would set aside the old wire-pullers of the party, but how were they cheated.
>
> "A Vallandigham was first to bring the nomination of Seymour on the carpet. A notorious Rebel General Forrest, a Wade Hampton, and more of the same calibre, frame the platform, give the key note and play the big bass fiddle, and the innocent delegates dance around the ignis fatuus, and like bugs, burn their wings. A F. Blair, who not long ago stood in a miserable light, is put at the head, as if he had through his Rebel letter to the Convention not only received perfect remission for his sins, but also earned full grace.
>
> "Such acts as these certainly are greatly applauded by Rebels, but received with great indignation on the part of War Democrats, who, finding themselves deceived, will again tear themselves loose from the party enacting them."

The *Germania* then proceeds to ask, "can patriots stand it with calm blood, to be thus humbugged by the politicians, and, like the greenhorns, say to this political finesse, "Yea and amen?"

The above undoubtedly gives expression to the views entertained by Germans all over this country. The liberty-loving ideas and views which they brought with them from the fatherland have naturally carried them into the Republican party, and if, through local causes or legislation, they have been alienated and strayed into the Democratic fold, they will now return. The same patriotic Teutons who followed Lyon and Blair with such enthusiasm to the field, and saved Missouri, will now, with equal unanimity, repudiate at the polls the apostacy and recreancy of the latter.

It is gratifying to note the harmony and enthusiasm for Grant now prevailing among the Germans of this city and State, and the return of those who, through sumptuary legislation and *Tribune* fanaticism and abuse, have been temporarily alienated from us. Dr. Frederick Schultz, President of the Grant and Colfax Club of New York city and county is about to make a tour through the State, with a view to bring the organization into close connection with the German Republicans, and of all the cities and towns. Our republican friends should everywhere extend a warm reception to him, and co-operate with him in the good cause which he is about to undertake. All that is required is harmony, zeal, and work, to overcome the fifty thousand Democratic majority under which the Empire State now staggers, and place her once more at the head of the Republican column.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
56 No. 106 JONES' Alley.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

gard of everything conceivable, must not be criticized by figures, tables, and "stubborn" things.

The poem and the music ought to have stopped here. They reach their loftiest strain at this point.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1¼ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 29 wfm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President,
EDWARD H. GRAHAM,
5 8 3m Secretary and Treasurer

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
52 PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORIA" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 § 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
In great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 11p

SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.
My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer
A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT THE OLD STAND,
S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.
And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A. B. WARDEN.
Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfm2m

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,
(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.
WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.
Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf
WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mw

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thstf South Amboy, N. J.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The following is a resume of the vote cast yesterday for the Republican nominee to fill the position of District Attorney:—

	1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
M. A. Dropsie	80	72	66	56	70	73	—
L. R. Fletcher	53	53	53	49	48	40	—
W. H. Ruddiman'	24	24	33	21	21	—	—
Charles Gilpin	19	20	14	13	—	—	—
D. W. O'Brien	18	13	6	—	—	—	—
John Goforth	13	7	—	—	—	—	84
Charles Gibbons	10	17	32	47	73	100	124
James Lynd	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Dougherty	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
J. A. Simpson	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scattering	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

Mayor Sulzberger moved to make the nomination unanimous. This was seconded by Alderman Jacob R. Massey. The question was then put and carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm, the delegates rising to their feet and cheering lustily for the nominee of the Convention.

A Committee of five to wait upon Mr. Gibbons and inform him of the action of the Convention, was appointed by the chair. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Sheppard and the other officers for the manner in which they discharged their duties, and half-past 5 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die, with nine rousing cheers for Grant, Colfax, Gibbons, the whole ticket, and victory.

THE HEAT.—Peter Schantz was overcome with the heat at the Port Richmond coal wharves yesterday. He was removed to his home, No. 624 N. Third street.

—One of the horses on the Green and Coates streets line became exhausted about 9 o'clock last night, at Eighth and Sansom streets, and the car was obliged to be thrown from the track until a fresh team was brought.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire last night about quarter before 12 o'clock, was caused by the burning of Mr. Joseph Burton's grocery store Northwest corner of Twelfth and Locust streets. The smoke was seen issuing from the doors, and when they were broken open by the police officers, it was discovered that the fire was under the counter. Its origin is unknown. The loss is estimated at $600, principally by water.

HOSPITAL CASES.—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—Michael Quinn, aged 40 years, residing at No. 98 Morris street, met with an accident yesterday at Gloucester, New Jersey. A plank fell upon his leg and broke it.

John Smith, aged 22 years, had his hand badly cut with a knife yesterday.

FATAL FALL.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a house painter fell from the roof of the house No. 802 N. Third street, and was almost instantly killed. The deceased was named Francis Schrack.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm yesterday afternoon, the house at the Northeast corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets, was struck by lightning. The damage done was but trifling.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Mr. Piersol, the City Treasurer, has appointed the following gentlemen collectors of the outstanding mercantile tax for 1868:—Isaiah H. Butler, for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth Wards; William C. Gillingham, for the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards; Samuel McCahen, for the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards; John Huplet, for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards; James Mahoney, for the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-eighth Wards; John McNeil, for the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards.

—Our streets are in a filthy condition, especially in the upper portion of the city. The Board of Health is considering the proposition of declaring them prejudicial to health, and having them cleaned, if the contractors cannot do it.

—A meeting of the Journeymen Felt Hat Finishers' Association will be held this evening, at the northwest corner of Second and Callowhill streets.

—A handsome flag was presented to Samuel Laird, of the Mansion House, Long Branch, by Mr. Horstmann, of this city last week.

—The work on the new reservoir for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works is progressing rapidly, and it is now about half completed.

Quicksilver—The Market and the Mines.

Mr. R. W. Raymond writes from California to the *American Journal of Mining:*

"As from time to time quicksilver mines are offered for sale in New York, and many persons imagine that this branch of mining involves large, prompt and sure profits, it will be worth while for us, perhaps, to exhibit the commercial aspect of the question for the benefit of the public. Mr. Butterworth very courteously answered all our questions, and gave us every information concerning the operations of his company. The facts we are about to give, though partly derived from him, are not secret, but well known to those familiar with the business, and quite within the reach of any inquirer. Otherwise, we are far too deeply indebted to Mr. Butterworth and his pleasant family circle to reward their hospitality with a breach of confidence.

"The quicksilver trade of the world is an armed truce between Spain and California. The mine of Old Almaden, in Spain, supplies the market of London, and a large part of Europe, and ships its product as far West as the city of Mexico. Until recently it also controlled the great Chinese market, but Mr. Butterworth, shipping ten thousand flasks to Hong Kong, and selling at far below the cost, forced the reshipment to Spain of all the Spanish quicksilver; and the market has since been in his hands. The same tactics on the part of Spain keep him from the London market, and the two great producers are thus forced to divide the world between them. But the New Almaden Company is not the only producer of quicksilver in California, and is obliged for self-preservation to accede to a combination with the New Idria Company and the Redington; and it is this combination which now controls the production of quicksilver, and will probably, for a long time to come, prevent the successful establishment of any rival enterprise.

"It must be borne in mind that the consumption of this metal is limited. A certain amount for manufactures, a certain amount for metallurgical purposes, and the diminishing quantity required for calomel, with what the Chinese manufacture into vermilion, comprise the principal demands. Now the quantity used in metallurgy, which is the most considerable, is hardly affected by the price of mercury. If it were a dollar a pound instead of sixty cents there would be no less consumed; if it were twenty-five cents the demand would scarcely increase. In fact, the cost of quicksilver lost in amalgamation is (to wasteful men like our mill-men) very trifling. In Mexico, where the *patio* process is employed, perhaps a pound and a half of quicksilver is lost for every pound of silver extracted; but in Washoe the loss is (we are told) not more than a third as much. The Pacific States and territories require altogether about 1200 flasks, or 91,500 pounds per month; Mexico and South America, 1000 flasks each; China, 1000. The total annual demand does not exceed 50,000 flasks, the production of which is divided among different companies, as follows:—New Almaden, 24,000; New Idria, 10,000, and Redington, 10,000. These three companies have agreed to confine themselves to the above limited amounts (the works at New Almaden, for instance, are only run to half their capacity to furnish the allotted 24,000 flasks) and to buy up the quicksilver made by all other companies. There are a number of smaller mines, like those of Guadalupe, which we visited, about eight miles from New Almaden, and which produce perhaps a hundred and fifty flasks monthly.

"All these mines are forced to sell to the before-mentioned combination, which pays them forty cents a pound, and sells to the public at sixty. This margin of profit may seem excessive, but it must be remembered that the returns from sales are extremely slow. The metal is sent to distant agents, and must be sold at retail before the money is received by the producer. It takes perhaps two years to work off the whole of one annual crop. With money at two per cent. a month, this delay is no joke. The present combination, which includes the Barons (who were in a certain degree forced to go into it to save their profits on a large amount of quicksilver, which they had scattered through the Western Hemisphere at the expiration of their well-known contract with New Almaden), is able to command foreign capital at comparatively low rates; and hence can afford to wait for the slow remuneration of the trade."

AN ARMY OF AMAZONS IN PARAGAUY.

President Lopez and his "Petticoat Reserve."

The London *Times* says:

"An army of four thousand female combatants actually in the field must be acknowledged to be a somewhat novel incident in the world's history. Yet there seems to be little doubt that this strange phenomenon is now being exhibited on the banks of the Paraguay river. President Lopez has been for the last three years draining his little republic of nearly the whole male population. He has now fallen back on his 'Petticoat Reserve.' The names of the commanding officers at the head of these female divisions—Mrs. Brigadier General Eliza Lynch, Mrs. Lieutenant-Colonel Ferreira, Mrs. Captain Herrero—are already known, together with the positions their respective corps occupy near Villa Rica and the Tebicuary Ford. The Brazilian and Argentine journals which acquaint us with these strange particulars cry out 'Shame!' and declare that General Lopez is scandalizing the civilized world. They, of course, take it for granted that young girls and mothers of families are pressed into service in Paraguay against their will; that Lopez is carrying on hostilities by such desperate measures as the most reckless consumers of *chair a canon*—say Frederick II or Napoleon I—would hardly, in their utmost straits, have dreamt of resorting to. And, indeed, whatever place some of the reformers of our day may feel disposed to assign to woman in the Council Chamber or at the polling-booth, all of us in old Europe agree to dispense with her presence in the field of battle. The exploits of Joan of Arc against the English at Orleans, those of Jeanne Hachette against the Burgundians at Beauvais, or those of Caterina Segurana against the Turks at Nice, are held out for the admiration, but not for the imitation of our wives and daughters. They are isolated deeds of heroism, and, with whatever color the superstitious reverence of after ages may have painted them, they were prompted by such transcendent feelings as it would be impossible for sober modern strategy to reckon upon. It was not might of arm or weight of sword that those amazons brought into the field; they stood up in the throng like superhuman apparitions, encouraging their men, shaming them into action rather than actually sharing it with them; and it was precisely the contrast between their puny physical strength and their great moral courage which gave them their ascendency. It was the faith and gallantry with which man was inspired that constituted the woman's miracle.

"But it is otherwise in those wild regions of the Plate. It is a red Indian race that General Lopez has under his orders: the admixture of indigenous blood observable in all Spanish-American colonies is particularly strong in Paraguay, in that inland community which the Jesuits originally organized and disciplined out of their Indian converts, which subsequently Dr. Francia and his successors shut up against all foreign intercourse. The description we have read of the savage fortitude with which the Paraguayan soldiers refuse quarter when writhing on the ground in the last pangs of death, does not belong to the ordinary European warfare. Much must be allowed for the peculiarities of that untamed savage nature. The whole of Paraguay has stood the ordeal of its present unequal struggle with the unflinching endurance of a wild Indian at the stake, and the women have already shared the hardships and the dangers of the campaign—digging trenches, lading and unlading vessels and doing duty as couriers and messengers—to such an extent that their coming forward in second line on the field at the present moment, and bearing their own share of the brunt of battle, may seem scarcely an aggravation of their lot. We do not know, however, how far the enemies of Paraguay may be entitled to taunt General Lopez with barbarism for employing the desperate resources to which they drive him. Whatever may have been the causes which originally induced Paraguay to draw the sword, there seems to be no doubt that its adversaries are now determined to carry on the war "to the bitter end." The Emperor of Brazil, in the speech by which he opened the General Assembly on the 9th of last month, declared his determination not to desist from hostilities till the honor of his empire be 'completely avenged.' His Majesty had but lately, as he informed us, declined with thanks the 'gracious tender of mediation' of the Government of the United States, anxious for the re-establishment of peace. Whatever may be the disposition of the Emperor himself, there is a large and influential party in Brazil which will hear of no other terms with Paraguay than the expulsion of Lopez, and the annihilation of the inland republic. No other course than resistance is thus left to the Paraguayans; and we cannot conceive how one man at the head of the Government could command such unlimited sacrifices both of life and property from women as well as from men as Lopez has hitherto obtained, if the instinct of self-immolation were not strong at the heart of the whole population, if the determination to do or die did not spring as spontaneously from the heart of the meanest Paraguayan as from that of the Chief whom his enemies designate as the 'cruel and cowardly Lopez.' Whatever share of the blame, with respect to this wretched war, may fall upon the Paraguayan dictator, it is evident that he is fighting for existence, and hitherto fighting to good purpose. What the fortune of arms, and still more the fickleness of the allies of Brazil, the Argentines and Uruguayans, may produce, it is difficult to foresee; but what is quite sure is that, after the most decisive defeat, his enemies can impose on him no worse terms than they are willing to grant him now. It is natural that he should defy them to do their utmost, and with all the advantages the allies boast of having obtained lately, there seems little chance of either the position of Humaita or of Tebicuary being forced, so long as there are men, or women, to line their bastions. It is upon Brazil and its allies that diplomacy may still exercise all the pressure it can bring to bear. The losses of Brazil, both in men and money, exceed all the resources of that vast but disorganized and more than half bankrupt empire. It is harrowing to read the description of the mortality endured by the Brazilian army in its late campaign. We do not know how many victims to the cholera must go to fill up the measure of revenge due to the outraged honor of Brazil; we do not know how low the funds of the empire must fall, how high the price of gold must rise, before the war party at Rio Janeiro are brought to declare that they have had enough. All we can say is that a war in which thousands of women are sent to be butchered should not be allowed to proceed in a Christian country, if the good offices of all Christendom could possibly prevent it. The Emperor of Brazil has rejected the mediation of the United States. But why is it that the Cabinet at Washington has been allowed to act alone in this business? And how can we be sure that a joint remonstrance of all or most of the States of Europe, no less than of America would have been or would be dismissed with the same scanty show of ceremony? We think the attempt is worth renewing, and we hope to see the English Government, in the name of manhood and humanity, taking the initiative."

A Jury Story from England.

An English paper, alluding to a recent verdict of £960 against the London *Telegraph* in a slander suit brought by one Risk Allah, apprehends that "the institution of trial by jury would suffer a shock if the deliberations of English juries were usually made public." "A Quidnunc," in a letter to the London *Star*, tells a strange story, which in substance is as follows:—

"In the first place, if I am rightly informed, the jury, upon their retirement, were remarkable for the manner in which they disagreed. A majority of them (probably agreeing with Mr. Coleridge as to his client's literary style and taste) were for making your contemporary pay heavily for its indulgence in 'tall writing,' and proposed to fix the damages at £2500. There were, however, three who thought the injuries sustained by the 'Oriental person' would be amply compensated by a £5 note. They stood out manfully for some time; but at length, on the suggestion that the sum proposed by the majority should be reduced to £1500, two of them yielded. The third, who was what is called in Ireland 'a boot-eater,' *i. e.* a man who will go through a vast amount of privation to gain his ends, held firm. And some further time had been wasted in vainly endeavoring to persuade the recalcitrant juryman to agree to the sum settled on by the others (who, it must be remembered, had already given up £1000 of the amount originally named by them), the foreman suggested that each juryman should write down what he considered the proper amount of damages, that the sum should be divided by twelve, and the amount thus arrived at should be awarded to the plaintiff. To this the 'boot-eater' agreed, and the quotient, £960, was accepted, when one of the jury, remarking that it was a 'ragged sum,' proposed to make it 'in round numbers' £1000. This roused the slumbering anger of the original objector, who declared that unless the compromise were held to he should go back to his original idea of £5, and, perhaps, even less! So that eventually the result of the division was accepted as the amount of damages awarded."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 48	MOON RISES	10 41
SUN SETS	7 23	HIGH WATER	5 52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 10
Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	July 18
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 18
FOR EUROPE.			
Europe	New York	Havre	July 25
Celia	New York	London	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Circassian	New York	Bremen	July 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 25
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	July 27
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Germania	New York	Hamburg	July 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	July 29
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 1
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Wilson, Point a Petre (Guad.), Workman & Co.
St'r Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to George B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Kershaw & Hunt.
Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Margaret, Nichols, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Jones, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Farmer's Friend, Jones, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Boxer, Palmer, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. Gillum, Serrill, from Middletown.
Steamer Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, was up at Liverpool 11th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 22d inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 20th instant.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 21st instant.
Barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, for Philadelphia, at Bristol 10th inst.
Barque Palestine, McColloch, sailed from Cardenas 14th, for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Pedro, Dickson, sailed from Cardenas 13th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Romaine, Card, at Cienfuegos 11th inst., from Barbados via Trinidad.
Brig Resolute, Parsons, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, 22 days from Arroyo, P. R., at New York yesterday.
Brig Mary Rice, Rice, hence, at Manzanillo 9th inst. via Barbados.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, cleared at New York yesterday for Cardenas.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Haley, sailed from Cienfuegos 14th inst. for New York.
Schr Annie Batchelder, Steelman, cleared at New York yesterday for Charleston.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Jas. S. Shindler, Jr., Lee, hence at Marblehead 20th inst.
Schrs James Ponder, Hudson, and Decatur Oakes, Berry, hence, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence for Portland, was below Portsmouth 21st inst.
Schrs John Johnson, McBride; H. P. Hedges, Franklin; N. Holmes, Northrop; and Hunter, Crane, hence, at Providence 22d inst.—the two last for Pawtucket.
Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson; Naiad Queen, Chase; and Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hence, at Providence 21st inst.—the two last for Pawtucket.
Schrs F. Burritt, Glover; H. Blackman, Jones; and J. S. Clark, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Schr Chas. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Newport 21st inst.
Schr Hattie, Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, sailed from Belfast 10th inst.
Schr Quaker City, hence, at New London 21st inst. for Norwich.
Schr R. W. Brown, Rodman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C. 20th inst.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Enterprise, Shorter, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.
Schr Joseph Parker, Parker, for Philadelphia sailed from Alexandria 21st inst.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Vesta, Waite, hence, at Portland 22d inst.
Steamer Mayflower, Hand, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 22d inst.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

mwf] No 11 North SIXTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 297

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—ENGELKE'S Promenade Concerts every SATURDAY from 4 to 8 P. M. FISCHER'S Ice-cream served in the Foyer. Admission, 25c.
Six tickets, $1; 40 tickets, $5. 7 24 fmwf5t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
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Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

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MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5] No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
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FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

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Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20 .... TWO PER CENT
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The Commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to

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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
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Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

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On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurance made	219,133·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank .... $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer .... 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22.	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

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IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

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INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
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7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

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5 9] PHILADELPHIA.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

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NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

The Hon. Charles Gibbons.

The Republican Convention which was in session at Concert Hall yesterday, placed before the people as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, the Hon. Charles Gibbons, a gentleman of acknowledged ability and integrity, and one who can command the hearty support of the Republicans of the city. Mr. Gibbons is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, from which place he removed to Philadelphia early in life. He became a student-at-law in the office of Charles Chauncey, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the year 1838. He soon attained a commanding position at the bar, and in 1844 entered political life, receiving, without solicitation on his part, the Whig nomination for the State Senate, to which body he was duly returned. He served with great credit for three years, the last year presiding over the body of which he was a member. On the dissolution of the old Whig party Mr. Gibbons became an earnest Republican, being fully identified with the cause of progress and justice from the time of the Fremont campaign. In 1856 Mr. Gibbons accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District, receiving the hearty support of the party.

Mr. Gibbons again comes before the people as a candidate for a responsible official position, and this time, as in the past, he has been sought by the office and not obtained the nomination by any personal solicitation or influence. His successful career at the bar and in public life, his unquestionable integrity, and his rare accomplishments as an orator, commend him to the support of all who are or have ever been associated with the great party of which he has been made a standard-bearer. Strong in all the qualifications required for the faithful and satisfactory execution of the duties of the position to which he has been nominated, he will receive the cordial and full support of the party and people, and will contribute in no small measure to the success of the whole ticket in the impending contest.

The Transition in Prussia.

As Prussia is become one of the leading nations of the earth it is worth while to consider from what small beginnings she has reached her present great proportions. If her recent great victories did not make noise enough in the world, she has had what some might consider another advantage in having a novelist ready to exhume the most attractive parts of her history, and to serve them up as a sort of dessert after the heavy and substantial part of the repast has been withdrawn. Our readers will know at once that we allude to the interminable string of romances descriptive of Prussian court-life, by L. Mühlbach. To persons who are too lazy or who have not been trained to historical reading, historical novels may be well enough, but for our own part we must frankly confess that to us the real facts of history are far more attractive than the furbishings-up of the shreds and patches by third or fourth-rate writers. An exception must be made in favor of a few who belong to the rare gifted ones of this world. Sir Walter Scott, as every one knows, could make almost any branch of literature interesting. To describe historical incidents picturesquely was part of the genius of the man. Very few, indeed, are they who have been able to cope with him in descriptive narrative. The number of successful historical novelists would not occupy much space. Alfred De Vigny, Dumas, and Miss Evans that was (Mrs. Lewes that is) would be the only ones to whom the first position in this class can be assigned. The novels of Cinq Mars, Marguerite de Valois, and Romola, by the writers just named, are certainly next to Sir Walter Scott's, superior to any historical romance that we possess. Prussian history itself is as strange and as interesting as any fiction. When we consider that in the time of the first Frederic the country even around Berlin was a desert, the ancient forests had scarcely been touched. The history of the father of Frederic the Great alone is more interesting than any event we can think of in the best works of fiction. Many years ago there appeared a work, written in French, purporting to be by the Margravine de Bareuth, the favorite sister of the great Frederic. Her description of the Prussian and of some of the smaller German courts, is amusing in the extreme. As we believe this work is scarce, we will give our readers an idea of its general character by a few extracts.

Among the laughable gossip of her own marriage, she says the fatal evening arrives, and she, the princess, wears a train forty-five feet in length! and the spousal crown placed on twenty-four twisted locks of false hair! each thicker than her own. Her journey to her husband's Court is thus described:—She is overturned several times and obliged to walk half the way, as also are her attendants on the journey. At length arriving at the ancient principality, the grand marshal and all the nobility are mustered to receive her at the bottom of the staircase, or on the rounds of the wooden ladder which led to her apartments. She thus speaks of the company at dinner:—They, meaning the grand company, all had faces she says which a child could not look on without screaming; huge masses of hair on their heads, filled with a race of vermin as ancient as their pedigrees; clothed in old laced suits that had descended through many generations, the most part in rags, and in no way fitting their present wearers—the greater part of them covered with itch and their conversation of oxen! Immediately after dinner they began with the Princess' health in a huge bumper, and in less than half an hour she found herself in the midst of thirty-four monsters so drunk that none of them could articulate *"Et rendant les boyaux à tous ces disastreaux visages."* The minister preached a sermon the following Sunday in which he gave an exact account of all the marriages that had happened in the world from the days of Adam down to the last of the patriarchs. She says of her father-in-law that he had read but two books, "Telemaque" and "Amelot's Roman History," and discoursed of them so tediously that the Princess fainted from mere *ennui* at the very first interview; then he drank night and day, and, though living in poverty, gave himself airs of the utmost magnificence, and went to dinner with three flourishes of cracked trumpets. He used to confer his little dignities in harangues so pompous that his daughter-in-law at once laughed and was ashamed of him. Of her triumphal entry into the city of Bareuth, she says the whole procession consisted of one coach. She was conducted into the palace in great state; to her apartments through a long passage hung with cobwebs, and so abominably filthy as to turn her stomach in hurrying through it; this opened into an antechamber filled with old tapestry so torn and faded that the figures looked like so many ghosts. There are plenty of laughable incidents which it is impossible for us to find space for, all which forms a singular contrast with the Prussia of to-day, with a population of 30,000,000, enormous territory, a splendid army, and, as we remarked at the outset, beyond all dispute, one of the leading nations of the earth.

Rest and Recreation.

It is a wise custom, and one fully authorized by the necessities of the case, which leads people generally to avoid the dust and heat and distraction of business life, and for a few weeks during the summer months to seek health at the sea, or the mountains, or the country. We deem the expenditure of money in this pursuit of rest an outlay justified by sound reason, an investment which repays back with interest all that is laid out. The tide of American life is a rapid one. It is a ceaseless rush, whirlwind, and bubble. There is no calm pool; there is no stagnation. A man in active business, and among them can be numbered ninety-nine men out of every hundred, finds for three hundred days of the year a continually never ending struggle going on around him. Every one is excited, every one pushing his own interests up, and seeking to press those of his neighbor down. If he would hold his own he must keep battling like those who surround him and the result is that for five-sixths of the year, every energy is in use, every power of the mind and soul is kept in a full tension. If any machine composed of iron or steel is drawn persistently, without time being allowed for repair, it will in a short time break down. If any horse is worked day after day, at a headlong gait, either he becomes diseased or else he dies. In these we can have a paralell care in the human frame. What iron, and steel and horse flesh cannot endure, cannot be endured by mankind. When, therefore, after a weary stretch from September to July, the man of business, the lawyer, clergyman, editor, physician, or mechanic, is overtaken by the oppression of warm weather, it is sound policy, if he has the means, to expend it in recuperating his energies. It is for this reason that so many fly from the city, and for two weeks, if not for a longer time, devote themselves to doing nothing. It would be a difficult task to estimate the proportion of the people of our city who go away for a greater or less time during the summer months. We cannot but deem it a fallacy which is circulated, that comparatively few residents of the city are unable to go for a day or so, at least, away from the toil of every-day work. This absence is really nothing more than the storing up of just so much health to be expended during the approaching winter. Now it is being husbanded, then it is recklessly expended. How many thousands of our most active citizens would in a few years wear themselves out were it not for this relaxation, this relieving of the burden? Especially is this true of the younger portion of the country. Boys who are studying all winter, and young men, whether professional or mercantile in their pursuits, require, not as a luxury, but as a necessity, this relief.

We therefore deem the spirit which would begrudge the money thus spent, a narrow and mistaken one. Of all the expenses of the year, none yields so abundant a return as funds laid out for recreation and rest during the oppressive months of summer.

The London *Times*, notwithstanding its old sympathy for secession and its general approval of the Democratic party on account of its free trade and rebellious tendencies, earnestly denounces the repudiating plank in the Democratic platform, and predicts that "it must be followed by the continued exclusion from office, if not by the lasting disruption," of the organization which is supporting Seymour and Blair. It will certainly be very singular if the American people do not administer a signal rebuke to the desperate partisans who have unfurled the banner of Repudiation and Revolution.

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the Senate resolution fixing the 27th of July as the day of adjournment until the third Monday in September. The vote, however, is to be reconsidered to-day, on motion of Mr. Washburne, who excited considerable attention in the House yesterday by his intimation that the condition of affairs in the South was such that the passage of the bill providing for the distribution of arms to the loyal States might incite a new civil war and insurrection, and that there was no little danger that many of the arms sent South would fall into the possession of the Rebels.

The Representative from the First District, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who is famous for repartee, and who frequently interrupts speakers of the Republican party with brief exclamations and interrogatories, had a tilt yesterday with General Butler, with the following result:—

"Mr. Butler—I am trying to give the reasons why we should not adjourn, and go home.

"Mr. Randall—I think you had better go home; you have got glory enough.

"Mr. Butler—It is quite certain that you would have to stay a long time before you would get that." (Laughter.)

The Democratic papers are being laboriously funny or heavily sarcastic upon various amplifications of the initials of General Grant's name. They seem to rely on the classical impregnability of that of their own candidate, forgetting that the thing best known about here is that:—

> "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in your philosophy,"

which we don't doubt will be a self-evident proposition even to himself before the next Presidential election.

Vallandigham declined to speak in Baltimore last week while visiting there, but expressed the hope that he will be able to do so before the close of the pending Presidential campaign. We hope he will have the coveted opportunity.

COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Princeton College and its New President.

The *Evangelist* states that Dr. McCosh is soon expected in this country to take the Presidency of Princeton College, and that his friends are preparing to give him a hearty welcome. As a suitable preparation for his coming, some gentlemen of New York have raised a fund of $60,000 to endow his chair. This will be a double advantage of securing to him an annual income of $4000, and leaving untouched the present salary, which is continued to the retiring President, Dr. McLean. The *Evangelist* adds:—"Thus it is a mark of honor to two noble men who have done so much for the cause of Christian learning on both sides of the Atlantic. We do not know who was the mover in the raising of this fund, but should not be surprised if our friend Robert Carter was at the bottom of it, as he is always engaged in some such business. Not content with this, he must needs stir about and raise six thousand dollars more to furnish the house of the new President. God bless this noble hearted Scotchman, who, with the *ingenium perfervidum Scotorum*, is so hearty in every good word and work! Of the number of the contributors we have heard but few. Mr. Robert L. Stuart, we understand, gave ten thousand dollars, and Mr. John A. Stewart, five thousand. Among others Mr. Bonner gave two thousand five hundred dollars." The New York correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, writes:—I am happy to report that the sum requisite to endow the Presidentship of Princeton College, and to fit and furnish the President's house, and to bring Dr. McCosh across the Atlantic, amounting in all to about $90,000, was secured here, and mainly through the energy of Henry Alexander, Esq., in ten days."

The New Buildings and Financial Condition of Yale College.

We gave yesterday, by telegraph, the Commencement exercises at Yale College. The following paragraph from the New York *Tribune's* letter are of value and interest:—

The triennial catalogue issued this year gives as the whole number of graduates of the academical department of the college up to the present time, and including the present graduating class, 7749. Of these, 4104 are dead, and 4645 are living. The graduates of the scientific department have numbered 121, of whom 116 are living. There have been 695 graduates of the medical department, 476 of whom are living. The graduates of the law department have numbered 144, of whom 137 are living.

The members of the College corporation have staked out the ground for a new dormitory building. It will be a four-story building, with accommodations for about 80 students, and the site selected for it is upon the College street side of the College square, and directly in front of the old "South Middle" dormitory building. The intention now is to change the disposition of the College buildings, so as to have them form a hollow-square, the buildings being placed near the streets which form the sides of the College square, instead of running through the centre of the grounds, as at present. The present site of the "South College" will be the site of the Peabody Building, and the east wing of it will reach down to College street, and the west wing will extend back to the Street Art Building. The site next north of the new dormitory building is designed for the new chapel, and other dormitory buildings will be built as fast as possible along the College street and Elm street sides of the college square. The new theological building will be built on the corner of College and Elm streets, directly opposite the Elm street Methodist Church, and separated from the college grounds by Elm street. The funds for the erection of this building are increasing, an additional gift of $10,000 toward it having been made within a few days. About two-thirds of the expense of this new dormitory building, which will cost about $90,000, will be met by gifts made by Henry Farnam, of Chicago.

The general fund of the Academical Department, the income of which can be used for any collegiate purpose, now amounts to $356,610, of which $65,173 is invested in unproductive real estate. The endowments of professorships in this department amount to about $130,000, the fund of whose income is payable to students for prizes or scholarships amounting to about $85,000; the library funds to $26,837, and the funds accumulating for new buildings and other purposes to about $180,000. In the theological department there is a general fund of $187,638, a library fund of $1269, and a scholarship of $28,800. In the Sheffield Scientific School there is a general fund of $62,975, and a library fund of $10,000, and this school also receives annually from the State Treasurer the interest on a fund of $135,000 derived from the agricultural college land grant of Congress. The medical department has a general fund of $12,234. There are also some other funds, small in amount, and set apart for some specific purpose. The gift of the college of the Street Art Building, and the provision made by George Peabody for the erection and maintenance of a Museum of Natural History do not add to the productive funds of the college, and of course are not included in any of the summaries made above. The general fund has been aided to bear the increased charges which have been imposed upon it by the high rate of expenses of all kinds in every department of the College by a gain during the past five years from the sale of real estate, amounting to $90,222·04; and by an increased charge for tuition, the effect of which, in larger income, has been experienced during a portion of the last year. The charge for tuition at present is $60 a year, which is still below the level of similar charges in the higher academies and schools. But few professorships have any endowment, and the greater part of the professors' salaries has to be paid from the income of the general fund, leaving less than enough for the necessary miscellaneous expenses of the institution with no provision for ordinary wants, or for further growth and development.

The first examination for admission to the next Freshman closed last night, and there were about one hundred and fifty applicants. One hundred and forty of these were admitted with or without conditions, and the examination at the commencement of the fall term will unquestionably swell the class to two hundred or over.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Troubles on the Kansas Pacific Railway.

There has been serious trouble for several days past along the eastern end of the Kansas Pacific Railway, on account of the dissatisfaction of the engineers with the withdrawal of an engine and the imposition of extra work on the remaining engines. Previously five engines performed the service between St. Louis and Jefferson City.

When the force was reduced to four engines, each was required to make six trips a week, instead of five. The engineers demanded the replacing of the fifth engine, and at first the master mechanic yielded, but the superintendent procured engineers from other roads and determined to hold out.

The result is thus described by the St. Louis *Democrat*:—

"Engineers in the neighborhood got wind of the matter, but as nearly all of them were 'Knights of the Footboard,' it was necessary to proceed slowly. We are credibly informed (on the authority of a member of the organization) that their rules prescribe the conditions on which they will be sustained in a strike. One of them is that they must have the sanction of the Grand Master, or the concurrence of two neighboring associations. If they receive this consent, then no member from other places can come in and take their engines, and the idle 'knights' are to be allowed their wages while the strike continues. No formal request for concurrence was made of other organizations, but several engineers on the Indianapolis and St. Louis road desiring to come to this city to take positions on the Pacific road, asked the consent of their association, which was granted unanimously, thereby in effect refusing to sustain the action of the 'Footboard' in this city. The result is that the President of the Footboard on the Terre-Haute road, and others belonging to the same association were engaged to take places on the Pacific Railroad. In addition to these others came here from Chicago, and on Wednesday morning the railroad company had thirty reliable men at their command. Thus matters stood day before yesterday. The old engineers thought they had won a great victory over the superintendent of the road in securing a restoration of the fifth engine and were entirely unprepared for the impending blow.

"On Wednesday the extra engine was ordered off, and at the same time the old engineers on the run between here and Jefferson City were dismissed and new men substituted. No action was proposed regarding the freight engineers, but an arrangement made that if they quit work new engineers were to run the trains. The blow came like a thunder clap, although a few were suspicious of it when they saw new engineers at Jefferson City on Tuesday last. Having an ample force the superintendent felt confident of carrying his point. It was regarded by him and by the directors of the road as a vital question, affecting its discipline and its pecuniary interests alike. There was little or no jarring on account of the changes anywhere, save in St. Louis.

A Strange Story of Shipwreck.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes from the Azores the following dramatic account of a recent fearful collision and shipwreck in that latitude. He says:—

"My ship, the Columbia, which left Liverpool on the 23d of April for New York, with near six hundred souls on board, collided, at half-past 2 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of May, with the barque Joseph Hume, twenty-one days out from Kingston, St. Vincent, West Indies, and bound for London. The night was thick and foggy, the wind blowing fresh from the westward, and a heavy sea on at the time, and those on board were ignorant of the proximity of the other vessel until it was too late to avert the disaster. The barque, sailing across the course of the Columbia at a right angle, struck our ship on her port bow. The Columbia raised her bow and came down with her cutwater on the starboard bow of the Hume, carrying away the latter's bulwarks and doing much other damage to her. The Hume then recoiled to give us a ram in the port ribs with her horn, and then quietly drifted astern of us.

"This gladiatorial contest lasted but a few moments, the captains of the two vessels exchanging promises to lay-to till daylight to see what the damage might be, and at the moment of the collision the sailor who was steering the Hume when the accident happened, jumped aboard of us. From him we afterwards learned the name of the Hume, that she was bound to London with a cargo of molasses and sugar, and that she had twenty souls on board besides himself, including a woman and child and a one-armed man as passengers, besides the captain's wife.

"As for the original Joseph Hume, for whom this barque was called, he was a Spiritualist from America, who, a dozen years ago, awakened France and the rest of Europe by his own somnolency, and therefore it is not any wonder, as the rescued sailor says, that the mate of the Hume was asleep when the accident occurred, instead of being on the look-out. We lay to for several days after the accident, but could see nothing of the Hume, and therefore concluded she sunk immediately after the shock, before boats or any means of escape could be got ready. We in the meantime made a careful examination to find out our own damages. We were leaking badly forward. So it was determined to endeavor to keep on our course for New York, forty-three degrees of longitude and five of latitude away, for it was in longitude 31·30 west from Greenwich and latitude 46, that is to say about the middle of the Atlantic, that the accident happened. Twenty-four hours of faithful effort plainly told us the Columbia was too much crippled to make a westward passage without repairs, and the alternative was presented of possible safety by tacking ship and sailing for these islands, then five hundred miles distant, or sinking.

* * * "I will not attempt to describe the scenes which happened on board the ship during the awful moments when our lives seemed to hang in the balance, suspended by a single hair; when the sea yawned with its sickening trenches as sepulchres to receive our struggling bodies; and when the winds and waves howled and roared, as if revengefully mocking our weakness and prayers, taking a keen delight in our despair, and feeling boisterously happy in taunting us with all the light things we had said of them. And when the strain of imminent and sudden danger was removed and gloomy apprehension took its place, the scene was still more appalling. Each one asked his neighbor what he thought, to see if he could gather hope from another's opinion. All were quiet and comparatively silent, counting the number of miles made each day towards Fayal, and praying for light favorable winds, so that the ship might be humored. Finally, on Saturday morning, by the grey dawn, the peak of the Island of Pico, an island almost touching Fayal, twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, was descried, and gladdened every heart."

We were five days in reaching Fayal, but finally came to anchor in the harbor of Horta, at 9 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 16th of May, in safety.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

☞ NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IN SYBARIS, THE DAINTY YOUNG Italians fancied that, in sleeping on rose-leaves, they capped the climax of luxurious enjoyment. Pshaw! could they once have snuffed the enchanting aroma of Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume, they would have thrown their rose-leaves out of the window and thenceforward perfumed their couches with that entrancing extract. Sold by all druggists. It

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, Camden, N. J., July 23, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company clear of United States tax, payable on and after AUGUST 3, 1868, to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the Company in Camden.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until TUESDAY, August 4, 1868.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.
7 24 8t

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 14 11w

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 28t01

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868 at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 216 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

Philadelphia, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed.

7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
7 13 12t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1mtp No. 1210 MARKET Street.

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND HOP
AT UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 25.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR, [1t
MR. SIMON HASSLER.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

WANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE. The HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South FOURTH Street. [7 24 fmw6t*

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 17 GIRARD ROW.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS
NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

CLOTHING.

OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC
ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by its name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANDRAKMESOPOTAMIABARRAQUITCHSMAYER, who has also invented several other acids and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to call by his own name.

We havn't any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bite a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do intend to keep on hand—

ELEGANT ALPACA COATS,
FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS,
LUSTROUS WHITE COATS,
SNOWY WHITE VESTS,
RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

Together with a complete assortment of thin goods, satisfactory to everybody, both as to style and price, and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST!

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 1frp PHILADELPHIA

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The splendid new steamer, LADY OF THE LAKE, will leave Pier 19, above VINE Street, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 15 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY.
Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire.
Each way, $2·25, including carriage hire. 7 23 2t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

CHIVALRY.

The Knights of "the Lost Cause" on the Field of Manassas.

From the Washington Star of last evening.

The memorial celebration of Manassas, to which we have heretofore referred, commenced at Manassas on Tuesday morning, and was attended by a large number of citizens from this District and Alexandria. The cemetery is situated about a quarter of a mile from the village, and it is a beautiful spot. There are at present no graves there, and the object of the meeting was to raise funds for the purpose of removing the Confederate dead, which lie scattered over the plains of Manassas, to the beautiful spot selected for the cemetery. There are no Federal dead at Manassas, all having been removed to Arlington within the last year or two. About two thousand Confederate dead will be interred in the new cemetery.

The ceremonies were commenced with an address by Walter Weir, a prominent lawyer in that section of Virginia, who welcomed the assemblage in behalf of the ladies of the Memorial Association.

After the addresses, the tournament took place in a grove near the village. The Knights rode up to the stand in charge of Major W. L. Thornton, Marshal, Capt. R. H. Hoe, Assistant Marshal, and R. J. Reid, Herald. James F. Clarke, editor of the Page Valley *Courier*, then delivered an address to them. After the charge had been delivered the riding commenced. The following Knights entered for the contest:—Knight of Fairfax, Lucien Lynn; Knight of No Name, William Summers; Knight of Memorial Association, Albert Gaines; Knight of Ivanhoe, Arthur Sinclair; Knight of Gainesville, Robert Lynn, Knight of Fairhaven, Taliaferro; Knight of Unknown, Dr. Albert Fox; Knight of Lost Cause, J. R. Browner; Knight of Evergreen Guards, James Lynn; Knight of Prince William Cavalry, John H. Claggett; Knight of Alexandria, John W. Thomas; Knight of Bellehaven, Norman F. Moore; Knight of Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, Edgar Warfield; Knight of Manassas, Philip Weimberg; Knight of Old Dominion Rifles, Chas. H. Whittington.

The riding occupied about two hours, and it was very hotly contested. The following acted as judges:—Captain Robert Tyler, George Tyler, and Amos Fox. The following gentlemen were the successful knights:—Knight of No Name, Knight of Fairhaven, and Knight of Fairfax. After the announcement had been made, the knights, under charge of their marshal, proceeded to the stand, where the coronation ceremonies took place. The successful knights then advanced in front of the stand, the Knight of No Name having selected as Queen of Love and Beauty, Miss Jennie Ayre, of Fairfax; Knight of Fairhaven, Miss Sallie Johnson, of Prince William, as First Maid of Honor; and the Knight of Fairfax, Miss Belle Summers, of Prince William, as Second Maid of Honor.

After the ceremonies were ended Professor (!) Tillett, of Prince William county, walked a rope some three hundred feet in length, and about one hundred feet from the ground. At night a large ball was held at the Manassas Hotel. The beauty of Washington, Alexandria, and the surrounding country were present and participated in the festivities.

Yesterday political speaking was the order of the day, and addresses were made by Judge Botts (brother of John Minor Botts) of California; Judge Moore, of Alexandria; James F. Clarke, of Luray, Page county, Va.; Hon. B. H. Shackelford, the Candidate for Congress, on the conservative side, of that district; and Judge Sinclair, of Fairfax county.

MORMONISM.

The Early Life of Heber C. Kimball.

The following sketch of the early life of Heber C. Kimball is given by a correspondent of the Troy *Times*:—

"I see in your paper to-day what purports to be an address of Brigham Young to a congregation of Mormons at the funeral of Heber C. Kimball. Brigham says of Kimball:—'He was a man of as much integrity, I presume, as any man who ever lived upon the earth. I have been personally acquainted with him for forty-three years, and I can testify that he has been a man of truth, a man of benevolence, a man that was to be trusted.'

"Mr. Young also states that Brother Heber had been his first counsellor for almost twenty-four years. If Brigham Young's testimony is good for anything, then Heber C. Kimball will be taken for an honest man. An intimate association with him for twenty-four years, and an acquaintance of forty-three years, would give Mr. Young's opinion the credit of being based upon ample knowledge. But a circumstance in the life of Kimball has come to my knowledge that would not confirm the testimony of Brigham Young.

"Kimball began his life in Fonda, N. Y., probably before his acquaintance with Young. He kept a country store, and made his purchases in Boston. He traded among others with the firm of Amadon & Bowman, and became largely indebted to them. Becoming embarrassed, he was pressed by them to secure the debt in some way. To do this he persuaded his father, who lived in Orange county, N. Y., to mortgage his farm to Amadon & Bowman, promising himself to provide for the mortgage. The whole property of the elder Kimball consisted of the farm which he thus encumbered to save his son from failure. Soon after this transaction Heber joined the Mormons. Years ran on, and the interest on the mortgage accumulated, remained unpaid, and was fast eating up the value of the farm. The old man could not pay it, and Heber neglected to provide for it. The farm was finally sold on a foreclosure of the mortgage, and Heber's parents were turned out of doors in their old age and reduced to extreme poverty. Mr. Amadon, of the firm of Amadon & Bowman, is now a resident of New York city, and would undoubtedly recollect this transaction, although the claim against Kimball passed into the hands of his partner, Bowman. It may be that Heber subsequently contributed to the support of his poor and aged parents, but I think he left them to die in want.

"He has for twenty or thirty years had the reputation of being one of the wealthiest of the Mormon leaders. He was said to be in prosperous condition when his parents were dispossessed of their farm and home. He may have been a fast friend and faithful counsellor of Brigham Young, and a man of truth, integrity, benevolence and trust, according to Mormon faith and practice, but in his treatment of his parents he did not regard his promise; he was not honest nor just; he showed himself without natural affection.

"In the Republican platform of 1856 was a clause severely reprobating those twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy. Slavery is abolished. Is it not time that the Government should put an end to the disgraceful practice of polygamy?"

POLYGAMY.

A Young Man not Satisfied with Three Wives, Takes a Fourth.

The Lanark (Ill.) *Banner* says:—A few months since a young man calling himself John White came into Shannon township and obtained some kind of employment, we are not informed what. He almost immediately attempted to win the favor of a certain young lady in the town, but she very plainly told him that she would have nothing to say to a stranger. He went into Shannon village, changed his name, and shortly after returned to the south part of the town, prepared for a fresh attack upon the esteem and affections of some fair one. By careful attention, he soon won the favor of a certain young lady of good family, whose name we suppress, and they were married. A while after their marriage they paid a visit to his mother. The old lady very kindly informed her son that he was working up a bad career, and that as this was the fourth wife he had brought home, he mustn't bring any more. Of course this announcement necessitated a hasty departure, the young wife hastening back to her father's. White, who had accompanied her, gently reminded her that if she should "tell of what she had heard at her mother's he would kill her." Immediately upon their return White borrowed a horse of her father, and some money we believe of her brothers, stating that he wished to go to Shannon. He failed to return, and nothing was heard from him for some weeks, except that he had sold the horse.

Subsequent events prove that he went to Chicago, formed the acquaintance of a sister of the young lady whom he had so recently married, and left in Shannon township, made a proposal of marriage, and the young lady, like a dutiful daughter, wrote to her parents, referring the matter to them. By means of this letter of the considerate daughter to her parents, the villain was unearthed. Measures were promptly taken for his arrest, and we learn that he is now in custody, with not very flattering prospects before him.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

How the Michigan Central Railroad has been Fleeced by its Ticket Agents.

The Detroit *Tribune* says:—"By the merest accident last week a shrewd and most successfully executed series of robberies was partially unearthed, and time only has been required to bring the whole to a head. The company that has been robbed is the Michigan Central Railroad. According to orders the conductors of all passenger trains on this road, upon their arrival in Detroit, deliver all tickets gathered by them to Mr. Thomas Fraser, the general agent here, so that they can be properly disposed of. It has happened very frequently that conductors have omitted to punch or cancel many of these tickets, and they have been stolen from the office of the agent and resold to travellers by private parties.

"This business, it now appears, has been carried on for years, and so extensively that thousands of dollars have been pocketed and the railroad company has lost just so much money. Several days since a young man named Shaw, who has been in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years, and who has always borne a good character, was arrested and plead guilty. He was principal clerk in Mr. Frazer's office, and had the handling of all the tickets returned, as before stated, by the conductors. He took those uncancelled whenever he chose to do so, and sold them to Mr. Burnstine of this city, who had, from all appearances, been prime mover in the whole affair.

"Precisely how long this robbery scheme has been going on, we know not, but circumstances point to years gone by, and it is presumed that $10,000 or $20,000 may have been made altogether. The arrangement has not been confined entirely to Detroit, but the ramifications of the plot extended over considerable space and time, and the developments thus far made implicate many persons, although it is possible many may be able to show a clear record. The uncanceled tickets have been sold at the different railroad ticket-offices in the country, but the fact that they were dated would seem to indicate that parties selling them must have been cognizant of the thefts or they would have had nothing to do with them. We are informed that Burnstine, who seems to have been the only person who purchased tickets of Shaw, did so in almost every instance at reduced rates, and then disposed of them at their full value."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DISASTER FOLLOWS NEGLECT.—Whoever feels the premonitory symptoms of sickness should remember that it adds the agony of self-reproach to the pangs of disease to remember that they *might have been prevented.*

Languor, debility, and low spirits are often the precursors of terrible disorders. They indicate an immediate necessity for a tonic, and the best tonic in existence is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Sick headache, pain in the right side, and yellowness of the whites of the eyes are unmistakable symptoms of an approaching bilious attack, and, in order to ward it off, common prudence dictates the propriety of resorting to the most efficacious of all antibilious preparations—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Flatulence, nausea, oppression after eating, irregularity of the bowels, and a distaste for exertion, denote a disordered state of the stomach which, if neglected, is sure to culminate in chronic dyspepsia, but which may be relieved in a few hours, and entirely cured in a few days, by taking half a wineglassful of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS at regular intervals.

All physicians admit that innumerable lives are sacrificed every year that might have been saved by *precautionary medication.* Remember that one of the principal uses of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is to put the system in a condition to REPEL DISEASE. It recruits and restores the waning strength, and is, therefore, especially needed during the season when intense heat makes such heavy and constant drafts on the vital principle.

THE TRIALS OF LIFE.—What shall I do? I am so debilitated that I cannot attend to my ordinary duties. Try Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters." They are unexcelled, and will act favorably on all the functions of your system, and restore them to vigorous action. They are simply Speer's Wine, without medication, except by such herbs and roots as Physicians use daily.

Sold by Frederick Brown, Johnston, Holloway & Co., and by other Druggists.

CURES OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.—The statements of wonderful cures by the Gettysburg Katalysine Water are given by invalids and Physicians of high character and standing, and can be relied upon as worthy of entire confidence.

The cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney and Urinary diseases, as well as general debility and prostration, are worthy the attention of invalids generally.

Pamphlets can be had at any of the Druggists' Stores where the Water is for sale.

IT IS SAID there is a man in Connecticut seventy years old, who has lived all his life within fifteen miles of Hartford, yet has never seen that city. But we will guarantee that no man has lived within five hundred miles of Philadelphia and never heard of Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, whether he has ever been to the city or not. The fame of this House is almost "world wide."

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS ALTOGETHER wrong to trifle with a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

BLUMNER—GALLAGER.—On the 23d instant, by Rev. J. N. Kunkelman Mr. JOHN C. BLUMNER, of Philadelphia to Miss HANNAH B. GALLAGHER, of Westville, N. J. 11

DEWEES—RUSSELL.—On June 11, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D Kurtz, Mr. NEWTON R. DEWEES to Miss S. VIRGINIA RUSSELL, both of this city.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES CAMPBELL, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M.; also the members of Purity Lodge, No. 325, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of Abou Ben Adhem Association, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of South Penn Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1333 N. Tenth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CHANDLER.—June 10, 1868, in Canavicirag, Province of Bahia, Empire of Brazil, while in discharge of his duties as Civil Engineer in the Imperial service, Marine T. W. Chandler, aged 49 years, eldest son of Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of this city. *

HALLOWELL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, CRESSON, youngest son of Joshua L. and Sarah C. Hallowell, in the 8th year of his age. **

HATCHER.—On the 21st instant, ANN, widow of the late John Hatcher, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. F. Vandegrift, near Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HENSZEY.—On the evening of the 21st instant, MARY, eldest daughter of Catharine and the late Thomas Henszey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 289 S. Fourth street, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

KANE.—On the 23d instant, ROSANNA, daughter of John and Bridget Kane, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NAGLEE.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, HARRIET, daughter of the late William and Martha Naglee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 213 Marion street, on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

REBISCHON.—On the 23d instant, MARIE ELIZA, infant daughter of Emile and Fanny H. Rebischon, aged 17 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No. 106 Orthodox street, Frankford. To proceed to Presbyterian Cemetery.

REESEY.—On the 24th instant, JOSEPH E. REESEY, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, rear of No. 1314 Lombard street, on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, at 9 o'clock.

ROTHERMEL, JAMES A.—The remains of the late Lieutenant James A. Rothermel, having been forwarded from Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, the funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 1838 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon, July 25, at 4 o'clock. **

SHARPLESS.—On Thursday, the 23d instant, ALBERT NEWBOLD, infant son of Isaac and Rebecca H. Sharpless.

Interment from No. 2213 Spring Garden street, on Saturday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. *

SHOEMAKER.—On the 22d instant, FELICIA INDEPENDENCE, daughter of John and Martha E. Shoemaker, aged 1 year and 18 days. Disease, typhoid pneumonia.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2419 Germantown avenue, above York street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WAGNER.—On the 22d instant, JOHN WAGNER, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Beetz, No. 4542 Leiper street below Seller, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of

PARTICULARLY FINE

OPERA GLASSES,

Including every variety of

Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.

ALSO, [4 4 sw

Tourist Glasses and Telescopes.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SCHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EMIL SCHALK.
CHARLES LENNIG.
Philada., July 1 A. D. 1868. 1thfst

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. AT DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

STUBBS' XX
FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

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Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

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The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

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WILL THE COMING MAN DRINK WINE?

BY JAMES PARTON.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

The teetotalers confess their failure. After forty-five years of zealous and well-meant effort in the "cause," they agree that people are drinking more than ever. Dr. R. T. Trall of New York, the most thorough-going teetotaler extant, exclaims:—"Where are we to-day? Defeated on all sides. The enemy victorious and rampant everywhere. More intoxicating liquors manufactured and drunk than ever before. Why is this?" Why, indeed! When the teetotalers can answer that question correctly they will be in a fair way to gain upon the "enemy" that is now so "rampant." They are not the first people who have mistaken a symptom of disease for the disease itself, and striven to cure a cancer by applying salve, and plaster, and cooling washes to the sore. They are not the first travellers through this wilderness who have tried to extinguish a smoldering fire and discovering at last that they have been pouring water into the crater of a volcano.

* * * * * * * *

Our teetotal friends have not neglected the scientific questions involved in their subject; nor have they settled them. Instead of insulting the public intelligence by asserting that the wines mentioned in the Bible were some kind of unintoxicating slop, and exasperating the public temper by premature prohibitory laws, they had better expend their strength upon the science of the matter, and prove to mankind, if they can, that these agreeable drinks which they denounce are really hurtful. We all know that excess is hurtful. We also know that adulterated liquors may be. But is the thing in itself pernicious?—pure wine taken in moderation? good beer? genuine Old Bourbon?

For one, I wish it could be demonstrated that these things are hurtful. Sweeping, universal truths are as convenient as they are rare. The evils resulting from excess in drinking are so enormous and so terrible that it would be a relief to know that alcoholic liquors are in themselves evil, and to be always avoided. What are the romantic woes of a Desdemona, or the brief picturesque sorrows of a Lear, compared with the thirty years' horror and desolation caused by a drunken parent? We laugh when we read Lamb's funny description of his waking up in the morning and learning in what condition he had come home the night before by seeing all his clothes carefully folded. But his sister Mary did not laugh at it. He was all she had; it was tragedy to her, this self-destruction of her sole stay and consolation. Goethe did not find it a laughing matter to have a drunken wife in his house for fifteen years, nor a jest to have his son brought in drunk from the tavern, and to see him dead in his coffin, the early victim of champagne. Who would not like to have a clear conviction that what we have to do with all such fluids is to let them alone? I am sure I should. It is a great advantage to have your enemy in plain sight, and to be sure he is an enemy.

If something more is known of the operation of alcohol than of any other chemical fluid—if there is any approach to certainty respecting it—we owe it chiefly to the teetotalers, because it is they who have provoked contradiction, excited inquiry, and suggested experiment. They have not done much themselves in the way of investigation, but they started the topic, and have kept it alive. They have also published a few pages which throw light upon the points in dispute. After going over the ground pretty thoroughly, I can tell the reader in a few words the substance of what has been ascertained, and plausibly inferred, concerning the effects of wine, beer, and spirits upon the human constitution.

They cannot be nourishment, in the ordinary acceptation of that word, because the quantity of nutritive matter in them is so small. Liebig, no enemy of beer, says this:—"We can prove, with mathematical certainty, that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a table-knife is more nutritious than nine quarts of the best Bavarian beer; that a man who is able daily to consume that amount of beer obtains from it in a whole year, in the most favorable case, exactly the amount of nutritive constituents which is contained in a five-pound loaf of bread, or in three pounds of flesh." So of wine; when we have taken from a glass of wine the ingredients known to be innutritious, there is scarcely anything left but a grain or two of sugar. Pure alcohol, though a product of highly nutritive substances, is a mere poison, an absolute poison, the mortal foe of life in every one of its forms, animal and vegetable. If, therefore, these beverages do us good, it is not by supplying the body with nourishment.

Nor can they aid digestion by assisting to decompose food. When we have taken too much shad for breakfast, we find that a wineglass of whisky instantly mitigates the horrors of indigestion, and enables us again to contemplate the future without dismay. But if we catch a curious fish or reptile, and want to keep him from decomposing, and bring him home as a contribution to the museum of Professor Agassiz, we put him in a bottle of whisky. Several experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether mixing alcohol with the gastric juice increases or lessens its power to decompose food, and the results of all of them point to the conclusion that the alcohol retards the process of decomposition. A little alcohol retards it a little, and much alcohol retards it much. It has been proved by repeated experiment, that *any* portion of alcohol, however small, diminishes the power of the gastric juice to decompose. The digestive fluid has been mixed with wine, beer, whisky, brandy, and alcohol diluted with water, and kept at the temperature of the living body, and the motions of the body imitated during the experiment; but, in every instance, the pure gastric juice was found to be the true and sole digester, and the alcohol a retarder of digestion. This fact, however, required little proof. We are all familiar with alcohol as a *preserver*, and scarcely need to be reminded, that, if alcohol assists digestion at all, it cannot be by assisting decomposition.

Nor is it a heat-producing fluid. On the contrary, it appears in all cases to diminish the efficiency of the heat-producing process. Most of us who live here in the North, and who are occasionally subjected to extreme cold for hours at a time, know this by personal experience, and all the Arctic voyagers attest it. Brandy is destruction when men have to face a temperature of 60 degrees below zero; they want lamp oil then, and the rich blubber of the whale and walrus. Dr. Rae, who made two or three pedestrian tours of the Polar regions, and whose powers of endurance were put to as severe a test as man's ever were, is clear and emphatic upon this point. Brandy, he says, stimulates but for a few minutes, and greatly lessens a man's power to endure cold and fatigue. Occasionally we have in New York a cool breeze from the north which reduces the temperature below zero—to the sore discomfort of omnibus-drivers and car-drivers, who have to face it on their way up-town. On a certain Monday night, two or three winters ago, 23 drivers on one line were disabled by the cold, many of whom had to be lifted from the cars and carried in. It is a fact familiar to persons in this business, that men who drink freely are more likely to be benumbed and overcome by the cold than those who abstain. It seems strange to us, when we first hear it, that a meager teetotaller should be safer on such a night than a bluff, red-faced imbiber of beer and whisky, who takes something at each end of the line to keep himself warm. It nevertheless appears to be true. A traveller relates, that, when Russian troops are about to start upon a march in a very cold region, no grog is allowed to be served to them; and when the men are drawn up, ready to move, the corporals smell the breath of every man, and send back to quarters all who have been drinking. The reason is, that men who start under the influence of liquor are the first to succumb to the cold, and the likeliest to be frost-bitten. It is the uniform experience of the hunters and trappers in the northern provinces of North America, and of the Rocky Mountains, that alcohol diminishes their power to resist cold. This whole magazine could be filled with testimony on this point.

Still less is alcohol a strength-giver. Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said:—"I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumb-bells." Richard Cobden, whose powers were subjected to a far severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of—whose labors by night and by day, during the corn-law struggle, were excessive and continuous, beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar testimony:—"The more work I have to do, the more I have resorted to the pump of the teapot." On this branch of the subject, all the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested—the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his very best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, watching, mowing, climbing, fighting, speaking, or writing, must not admit into his system one drop of alcohol. Trainers used to allow their men a pint of beer per day, and severe trainers half a pint; but now the knowing ones have cut off even that moderate allowance, and brought their men down to cold water, and not too much of that, the soundest digesters requiring little liquid of any kind. Mr. Bigelow, by his happy publication lately of the correct version of Franklin's Autobiography, has called to mind the famous beer passage in that immortal work:—"I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands." I have a long list of references on this point; but, in these cricketing, boat-racing, prize-fighting days, the fact has become too familiar to require proof. The other morning, Horace Greeley, teetotaler, came to his office after an absence of several days, and found letters and arrears of work that would have been appalling to any man but him.

He shut himself in at 10 A. M., and wrote steadily without leaving his room, till 11 P. M., thirteen hours. When he had finished he had some difficulty in getting down stairs, owing to the stiffness of his joints, caused by the long inaction; but he was as fresh and smiling the next morning as though he had done nothing extraordinary. Are any of us drinkers of beer and wine capable of such a feat? Then, during the war, when he was writing his history, he performed every day, for two years, two days' work—one from 9 to 4 on his book, the other from 7 to 11, upon the *Tribune*—and, in addition, he did more than would tire an ordinary man in the way of correspondence and public speaking. I may also remind the reader that the clergyman who, of all others in the United States, expends most vitality, both with tongue and pen, and who does his work with least fatigue and most gayety of heart, is another of Franklin's "water Americans."

The few experiments which have been made, with a view to trace the course of alcohol in the living system, all confirm what all drinkers feel, that it is to the brain alcohol hurries when it has passed the lips. Some innocent dogs have suffered and died in this investigation. Dr. Percy, a British physician, records, that he injected two ounces and a half of alcohol into the stomach of a dog, which caused its almost instant death. The dog dropped very much as he would if he had been struck upon the head with a club. The experimenter, without a moment's unnecessary delay, removed the animal's brain, subjecting it to distillation and extracted from it a surprising quantity of alcohol—a larger proportion than he could distil from the blood or liver. The alcohol seemed to have rushed to the brain; it was a blow upon the head which killed the dog. Dr. Percy introduced into the stomachs of other dogs smaller quantities of alcohol, not sufficient to cause death; but upon killing the dogs, and subjecting the brain, the blood, the bile, the liver, and other portions of the body to distillation, he invariably found more alcohol in the brain than in the same weight of the organs. He injected alcohol into the blood of dogs, which caused death; but the deadly effect was produced not upon the substance of the blood, but upon the brain. His experiments go far towards explaining why the drinking of alcoholic liquors does not sensibly retard digestion. It seems that, when he take wine at dinner, the alcohol does not remain in the stomach, but is immediately absorbed into the blood, and swiftly conveyed to the brain and other organs. If one of those "four-bottle men" of the last generation had fallen down dead, after boozing till past midnight, and he had been treated as Dr. Percy treated the dogs, his brain, his liver, and all the other centres of power would have yielded alcohol in abundance; his blood would have smelt it; his flesh would have contained it; but there would have been very little in the stomach. Those men were able to drink four, six, and seven bottles of wine at a sitting, because the sitting lasted four, six, and seven hours, which gave time for the alcohol to be distributed over the system. But instances have occurred of laboring men who have kept themselves steadily drunk for 48 hours, and then died. The bodies of two such were dissected some years ago in England, and the food which they had eaten at the beginning of the debauch was undigested. It had been preserved in alcohol as we preserve snakes.

Once, and only once, in the lifetime of man, an intelligent human eye has been able to look into the human stomach, and watch the process of digestion. In 1822 at the United States military post of Michillimackinac, Alexis St. Martin, a Canadian of French extraction, received accidentally a heavy charge of duck shot in his side, while he was standing one yard from the muzzle of the gun. The wound was frightful. One of the lungs protruded, and from an enormous aperture in the stomach the food recently eaten was oozing. Dr. William Beaumont, U. S. A., the surgeon of the post, was notified, and dressed the wound. In exactly one year from that day the young man was well enough to get out of doors and walk about the fort; and he continued to improve in health and strength, until he was as strong and hardy as most of his race. He married, became the father of a large family, and performed for many years the laborious duties appertaining to an officer's servant at a frontier post. But the aperture into the stomach never closed, and the patient would not submit to the painful operation by which such wounds are sometimes closed artificially. He wore a compress arranged by the doctor, without which his dinner was not safe after he had eaten it.

By a most blessed chance it happened that this Dr. William Beaumont, stationed there on the outskirts of creation, was an intelligent, inquisitive human being, who perceived all the value of the opportunity afforded him by this unique event. He set about improving that opportunity. He took the young man into his service, and at intervals, for eight years, he experimented upon him. He alone among the sons of men has seen liquid flowing into the stomach of a living person while yet the vessel was at the drinker's lips. Through the aperture (which remained two-and-a-half inches in circumference) he could watch the entire operation of digestion, and he did so hundreds of times. If the man's stomach ached, he could look into it and see what was the matter; and having found out, he would drop a rectifying pill into the aperture. He ascertained the time it takes to digest each of the articles of food commonly eaten, and the effects of all the usual errors in eating and drinking. In 1833 he published a thin volume, at Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, in which the results of experiments and observations were only too briefly stated. He appears not to have heard of teetotalism, and hence all that he says upon the effects of alcoholic liquors is free from the suspicion which the arrogance and extravagance of some teetotalers have thrown over much that has been published on this subject. With a mind unbiased, Dr. Beaumont, peering into the stomach of this stout Canadian, notices that a glass of brandy causes the coats of that organ to assume the same inflamed appearance as when he had been very angry, or much frightened, or had over-eaten, or had had the flow of perspiration suddenly checked. In other words, brandy played the part of a foe in his system, and not that of a friend; it produced effects which were morbid, not healthy. Nor did it make any material difference whether St. Martin drank brandy, whisky, wine, cider, or beer, except so far as one was stronger than the other.

"Simple water," says Dr. Beaumont, "is perhaps the only fluid that is called for by the wants of the economy. The artificial drinks are probably all more or less injurious; some more so than others, but none can claim exemption from the general charge. Even tea and coffee, the common beverages of all classes of people, have a tendency to debilitate the digestive organs. * * * The whole class of alcoholic liquors may be considered as narcotics, producing very little difference in their ultimate effects upon the system."

He ascertained, too (not guessed or inferred, but ascertained, watch in hand), that such things as mustard, horse radish, and pepper retard digestion. At the close of his invaluable work, Dr. Beaumont appends a long list of "Inferences," among which are the following:—"That solid food of a certain texture is easier of digestion than fluid; that stimulating condiments are injurious to the healthy system; that the use of ardent spirits always produces disease of the stomach if persisted in; that water, ardent spirits, and most other fluids are not affected by the gastric juice, but pass from the stomach soon after they have been received." One thing appears to have much surprised Dr. Beaumont, and that was the degree to which St. Martin's system could be disordered without his being much inconvenienced by it. After drinking hard every day for eight or ten days, the stomach would show alarming appearances of disease; and yet the man would only feel a slight headache and a general dullness and languor.

If there is no comfort for drinkers in Dr. Beaumont's precious little volume, it must be also confessed that neither the dissecting-knife nor the microscope afford us the least countenance. All that has yet been ascertained of the effects of alcohol, by the dissection of the body, favors the extreme position of the extreme teetotalers. A brain alcoholized the microscope proves to be a brain diseased. Blood which has absorbed alcohol is unhealthy blood—the microscope shows it. The liver, the heart, and other organs, which have been accustomed to absorb alcohol, all give testimony under the microscope which produce discomfort in the mind of one who likes a glass of wine, and hopes to be able to continue the enjoyment of it. The dissecting-knife and the microscope, so far, have nothing to say for us—nothing at all; they are dead against us.

Of all the experiments which have yet been undertaken with a view to trace the course of alcohol through the human system, the most important were those made in Paris a few years ago by Professors Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy, distinguished physicians and chemists. Frenchmen have a way of co-operating with one another, both in the investigation of scientific questions and in the production of literature, which is creditable to their civilization and beneficial to the world. The experiments conducted by these gentlemen produced the remarkable effect of causing the editor of a leading periodical to confess to the public that he was not infallible. In 1855, the Westminster *Review* contained an article by Mr. Lewes, in which the teetotal side of these questions was effectively ridiculed; but in 1861 the same periodical reviewed the work of the French professors just named, and honored itself by appending a note in which it said:—"Since the date of our former article scientific research has brought to light important facts which necessarily modify the opinions we then expressed concerning the *role* of alcohol in the animal body." Those facts were revealed or indicated in the experiments of Messrs. Lallemand, Perrin and Duroy.

Ether and chloroform—their mode of operation; why and how they render the living body insensible to pain under the surgeon's knife; what becomes of them after they have performed that office—these were the points which engaged their attention, and in the investigation of which they spent several years. They were rewarded at length with the success due to patience and ingenuity. By the aid of ingenious apparatus, after experiments almost numberless, they felt themselves in a position to demonstrate that, when ether is inhaled it is immediately absorbed by the blood, and by the blood is conveyed to the brain. If a surgeon were to commit such a breach of professional etiquette as to cut off a patient's head at the moment of complete insensibility, he would be able to distil from the brain a great quantity of ether. But it is not usual to take that liberty except with dogs. The inhalation, therefore, proceeds until the surgical operation is finished, when the handkerchief is withdrawn from the patient's face, and he is left to regain his senses. What happens then? What becomes of the ether? These learned Frenchmen discovered that most of it goes out of the body by the road it came in at—the lungs. It was breathed in; it is breathed out. The rest escapes by other channels of egress; it all escapes, and it escapes unchanged! That is the point; it escapes without having left anything in the system. All that can be said of it is, that it entered the body, created morbid conditions in the body, and then left the body. It cost these patient men years to arrive at this result; but any one who has ever had charge of a patient that has been rendered insensible by ether will find little difficulty in believing it.

Having reached this demonstration the experimenters naturally thought of applying the same method and similar apparatus to the investigation of the effects of alcohol, which is the fluid nearest resembling ether and chloroform. Dogs and men suffered in the cause. In the moisture exhaled from the pores of a drunken dog's skin, these cunning Frenchmen detected the alcohol which had made him drunk. They proved it to exist in the breath of a man, at 6 o'clock in the evening, who had drunk a bottle of claret for breakfast at half-past 10 in the morning. They also proved that, at midnight, the alcohol of that bottle of wine was still availing itself of other avenues of escape. They proved that when alcohol is taken into the system in any of its dilutions—wine, cider, spirits, or beer—the whole animal economy speedily busies itself with its expulsion, and continues to do so until it has expelled it. The lungs exhale it; the pores of the skin let out a little of it; the kidneys do their part; and by whatever other road an enemy can escape it seeks the outer air. Like ether, alcohol enters the body, makes a disturbance there, and goes out of the body, leaving it no richer than it found it. It is a guest that departs, after giving a great deal of trouble, without paying his bill or "remembering" the servants. Now, to make the demonstration complete, it would be necessary to take some unfortunate man or dog, give him a certain quantity of alcohol—say one ounce—and afterward distil from his breath, perspiration, etc., the whole quantity that he had swallowed. This has not been done; it never will be done; it is obviously impossible. Enough has been done to justify these conscientious and indefatigable inquirers in announcing, as a thing susceptible of all but demonstration, that alcohol contributes to the human system nothing whatever, but leaves it undigested and wholly unchanged. They are fully persuaded (and so will you be, reader, if you read their book) that, if you take into your system an ounce of alcohol, the whole ounce leaves the system within forty-eight hours just as good alcohol as it went in.

The Coming Man, then, so long as he enjoys good health—which he usually will from infancy to hoary age—will not drink wine, nor, of course, any of the coarser alcoholic dilutions. To that unclouded and fearless intelligence, science will be the supreme law; it will be to him more than the Koran is to a Mohammedan, and more than the Infallible Church is to the Roman Catholic. Science, or, in other words, the law of God as revealed in nature, life, and history, and as ascertained by experiment, observation and thought—this will be the teacher and guide of the Coming Man.

A single certainty in a matter of so much importance is not to be despised. I can now say to young fellows who order a bottle of wine, and flatter themselves that, in so doing, they approve themselves "jolly dogs:" No, my lads, it is because you are dull dogs that you want the wine. You are forced to borrow excitement because you have squandered your natural gayety. The ordering of the wine is a confession of insolvency. When we feel it necessary to "take something" at certain times during the day, we are in a condition similar to that of a merchant who every day, about the anxious hour of half-past two, has to run around among his neighbors borrowing credit. It is something disgraceful or suspicious. Nature does not supply enough of inward force. We are in arrears. Our condition is absurd, and, if we ought not to be alarmed, we ought at least to be ashamed. Nor does the borrowed credit increase our store; it leaves nothing behind to enrich us, but takes something from our already insufficient stock; and the more pressing our need the more it costs us to borrow.

—A South Carolina alligator, probably in the interest of the "Rebel Democracy," ate a promising young black voter the other day.

Imprisoned on the Alps.

SIXTEEN HOURS IN THE COL DE ST. THEODULE.

The following lively description of an adventure on the Alps appears in the London *Standard*:—

"Sir:—Thinking that some of your stay-at-home readers might like to hear of a snow-storm on the Alps, I now endeavor to give you a short account of a narrow escape that a friend of mine and myself had a few days past. It was on Tuesday, the 23d of June, that we left Chatillon, on the Italian side, for Breuil, from whence we purposed on the morrow crossing the Col de St. Theodule to Zermatt. As we neared the comfortable little inn at Breuil we could see several people on the balcony, evidently canvassing who and what we were. We afterwards discovered they were three ladies, who were there for a similar purpose, but had already been detained by bad weather. On the Wednesday, having the night before given our two guides instructions to start at 4 o'clock, we were rather annoyed that, through their carelessness, we did not take our leave of Breuil till after 6, our three fair friends, with four guides, being about fifteen minutes in advance. Two hours' hard climbing, and we at last were on the glacier, which was completely covered with snow, not even a crevasse visible to make the timid ones uneasy.

"In an hour more, when we were thoroughly wet through and miserable, we found ourselves at the summit of the Pass, with the pleasant prospect of two hours' more snow walking, and this, too, in a dense fog, accompanied by a searching wind and pelting hail. Here there is a little cabin, or, as the imaginative term it, a pavilion, but, unfortunately, not yet opened for the summer. We, however, contented ourselves with a small shed adjoining, the floor of which, being ankle-deep in half-melted snow, you may believe did not add much to our comfort. At 10 o'clock, as nearly as we could tell by our half-frozen watches, we left the Col, 10,000 feet of elevation, to try and get to Zermatt—more easily said than done. Ropes, of course, were necessary, and our small party taking the lead, the ladies followed in our footsteps. Shortly after fairly getting under way, our leading guide was called to account by his colleagues for going too much to the right. Fortunate for us would it have been if he had been allowed to follow his own intention, instead of listening to the repeated cries of *a gauche! a gauche!*

"It was now bitterly cold and perfectly dark, the fog being most dense; the halts were frequent and the attempts to find out our locality by the echo fruitless. In answer to an inquiry of mine, a guide said it would take an hour for the falling snow to obliterate our footsteps. Imagine our sensations, when already one hour had very nearly gone by, just then the two foremost men exclaimed, '*nous sommes perdu;*' and if ever fear was written on the face of man I much mistake if it were not on theirs then; they had brought us where they knew not; but there in front of us, not many yards from our feet, was the most horrible-looking crevasse, of unknown depth, and whose further side was obscured from sight by the mist. On our right it appeared to widen out, and looked like a huge chasm of ice.

"I think the fright must have done us all good, for it was almost absurd to see the way both guides and tourists, after the first look of dismay, wheeled round and beat a precipitate retreat. With care we retraced our footsteps to a few hundred yards from home, when they quite disappeared; but by keeping well to the right under the mountain we could not very well get wrong. How thankful we all were to see something like a protection I cannot well describe, but I for one shall never forget how relieved I was, for all the guides say that we had a very narrow escape. We had been about two hours and a half wandering about on the glacier over unknown crevasses.

"It was only 1 o'clock, and not fit, if even safe, to attempt a return to Breuil; so we managed to smash a window of the cabin and open the door for the rest of the party. In this harbor of refuge were two beds of straw, one of which was allotted to the three *ladies* and the other to ourselves, the guides lying on the floor. Our provisions consisted of a little brown bread, a cold chicken, and some horrible spirits, made in the country, called Geneve. Three guides firmly tied together left us for Breuil to try and get a few more eatables; but it was more difficult than they supposed, and a journey, that in favorable weather, might have been done in five or six hours took them nearly twelve. The night we spent was most wretched, and I sincerely trust I may never experience such another. A fire being lighted and the room small the heat was insufferable, while without the cold was intense, and the wind blew tempestuously.

"Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction, I think it was a little after 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, there was a change, and on rushing out of our prison we found everything as different as possible, the view of the mountain ranges was wonderful, and close on our right rose the splendid pile of the Matterhorn, seeming within a stone's throw; facing us were the mountains of Italy to a distance of eighty or one hundred miles. The sunrise, an hour later, really repaid us, I think, for all our troubles, and the three guides just then appearing with our breakfasts, we suddenly discovered we were not such wretched individuals as we were beginning to imagine. You may believe me when I tell you no time was lost in getting away; and after four hours' walking, partly over the glacier and the remainder down hill, we reached Zermatt, where we were quite lionized upon the people at the hotel hearing our story.

"I may as well state that on the way down we saw a few faint marks of our track the night before; and the guides now say we had got on to quite another glacier, and a very dangerous one, in the direction of the Matterhorn.

"I enclose my card, and am yours, respectfully,
VOYAGEUR.
"Hotel Muller, Gersau, Lucerne, July 4."

—A young Chinaman in San Francisco cut off his cue, and announced his intention of becoming "Melican man" in earnest, when a party of his countrymen beat him unto death.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of
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Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 516

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18t

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$86 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON..........Lemarie
PEREIRE..........Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont
ST. LAURENT..........Bocande
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 24†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—
Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.
Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.
All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.
The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.
Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.
Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. } 7 16 20t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2§

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHING'N (via Halifax) Tues'd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 22
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$35
" to London	105	" to London......	40
" to Paris....	115	" to Paris......	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9§ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 8 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
7 2§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, July 25, 5½ A. M	Saturday, July 25, 9 A. M

Sunday, July 26, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, July 27, 6½ A. M	Monday, July 27, 10½ A. M
Tuesday, " 28, 7 A. M	Tuesday, " 28, 11 A. M
Wed'nsy, " 29, 8 A. M	Wed'day, " 29, 12 M.
Thursday, " 30, 10 A. M	Thursday, " 30, 2 P. M
Friday, " 31, 10 A. M	Friday, " 31, 2 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12§

A MORNING AMONG AUTOGRAPHS.

BY WILLIAM YOUNG.

Before citing any further extracts from Mr. Old's collection, a few more words may be fitly bestowed upon it as a whole. The autographs, then, set apart in groups, illustrated by extremely choice portraits, and chronologically arranged, number one thousand. Two or three hundred besides—that may be termed miscellaneous, though possessing in some instances a rare interest—await the acquisition of the requisite engravings, and have not yet fallen into their places. The collection, properly so called, is contained in twelve large portfolios. Eight of these are devoted to the British series; two to the French, from the period of Louis XI to that of Louis XVIII; one to the German, between the reigns of Maximilian I and Joseph II inclusive; and one to the Italian and Spanish, the latter of which commences with Charles V and comes down only to the era of Ferdinand VI. This covers, however, the Spanish occupation of the Low Countries, and offers therefore a rich field for gleaning. The British series, filling, as I have said, eight portfolios, is thus subdivided and grouped; five portfolios are given up to the sovereigns, statesmen, military, and naval commanders, and other personages usually designated as historical; two to celebrities in Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to priests and divines, a numerous and important class. With very few exceptions—and these generally of the most remote date—the letters are holograph, that is to say, written entirely by the hand of the signer. One cannot expect, indeed, to find manuscripts at length from the pen of Henry VII, or Louis XI, or Charles V; but mere signatures, as a rule, would be but lightly esteemed by your genuine collector of autographs. Indeed, I came to the conclusion that Mr. Old, in exercising his judgment, had been very much influenced by the character, so to say, of the letter or document that he acquired. Light is thrown in some cases, upon doubtful points in history; in others upon the motives that have influenced men of mark in their doings at critical moments, or on occasions that have been variously interpreted by commentators. This will be shown, I cannot but think, in a few more citations; and to these I hasten back for the reader's entertainment, seeing that generalities soon tend to be wearisome. A bill of fare is no criterion of the excellence of a restaurant. You may be struck with the brilliant air of an evening assembly; but how soon does the eye settle down upon individual attraction! You care not to speculate on the height or breadth of the saloons; you wonder rather, or inquire, who may be the tall blonde promenading round the room—who the handsome little woman seated apart in a corner, with lily complexion and expressive features, with classic head faultlessly posed on faultless shoulders, wearing a perfect costume as though none other would fit her, and carrying a wealth of ornament as though gems were made for her, and not she for them.

But now comes in reality what the French call the embarrassment of riches. The intellectual treat is of so high an order, that one is fairly puzzled which way to turn. In compliment, nevertheless, to the scholarly tone of *Putnam's Magazine*, let us turn at the outset to Alexander Pope. Thus does he conclude a letter to Dr. Oliver, dated 28th August, 1743, the year before his death—his courtly faith in medical science not exonerating him from the common lot of mortality:—

> Pray make my compliments to Dr. Hartley, as I shall yours to Dr. Mead. I have had such obligations to the best of your Faculty during my whole life, that I wish all others, both my friends and my enemies, were their patients, in which I show that I wish well to my friends, and not ill to my enemies. That every physical and moral evil may be far from you is the philosophical prayer of,
>
> Dear sir,
>
> Your very obliged and very affectionate servant, A. POPE.

Jonathan Swift's character has been extensively discussed, of late. Here is a strong testimonial in his favor, given in a letter from Sir William Temple to Sir Robert Southwell, dated 29th March, 1690. It seems to have served as an introduction and recommendation of Swift to the care and patronage of Sir Robert.

> Hee has lived in my house, read to me, writt for me, and kept all accounts, as far as my small occasions required. Hee has Latine and Greek, writes a very good and current hand, is very honest and diligent, and has good friends, though they have for the present lost their fortune in Ireland; and his whole family having been long known to me, obliged mee thus farr to take care of him. If you please to accept him into your service, either as a Gentleman to wait on you, or as Clerk to write under you, and either to use him so, if you like his service, or upon any Establishment of the Colledge to recommend him to a Fellowship there, which he has a just pretense to, I shall acknowledge it as a great obligation.

Here is a bit from David Garrick, that almost rivals Edmund Kean's expression, "The pit rose at me." Writing to his brother, George Garrick, on the 12th April, 1776, he says:—

> "Last night I played 'Drugger' for the last time. The *Morning Post* will tell you the whole of that night. I thought the audience were mad, and they almost turned my brain."

In an age when lordly patronage was considered, by authors and artists, an essential passport to public favor, it is curious to find Hogarth thus satirizing the system that prevailed. What follows is a copy of an undated paper in his handwriting, headed "The No Dedication":—

> Not dedicated to any Prince in Christendom, for fear it should be thought an idle piece of arrogance.
>
> Not dedicated to any man of quality, for fear it might be thought too assuming.
>
> Not dedicated to any learned body of men, as either of the Universities, or the Royal Society, for fear it might be thought an uncommon piece of vanity.
>
> Not dedicated to any one particular friend, for fear of offending another.
>
> Therefore dedicated to Nobody.
>
> But if, for once, we may suppose Nobody to be Everybody, as Everybody is often said to be Nobody, then is this work dedicated to Everybody, by their most humble and devoted.

I might have made copies of holograph epistles from John Evelyn, Jeremy Taylor, Abraham Cowley, Edmond Waller, Lady Dorothy Sunderland, known as Waller's "Sacharissa," John Dryden, John Locke, Sir Isaac Newton, Matthew Prior, Joseph Addison, Sir Richard Steele, Henry Fielding, Lawrence Sterne, Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, Oliver Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Hume, Edward Gibbon, Thomas Gray, William Cowper, William Wordsworth, or Samuel Taylor Coleridge—I might, I say, have transferred to my note-book, for use in these pages, the whole or parts of letters penned by these notable persons, and by others who are naturally grouped with them. But I bore this fact in mind, with reference to those whom literature has made famous; we are familiar with their style, and with an infinity of their thoughts. One does not, therefore, in regarding their correspondence, feel the same sense of gratified curiosity, as in being brought face to face, as it were, with those whose actions have tended to the making of history, but whose spoken or written words are comparatively unknown or scarce. Thus I confess to looking with profoundest interest at letters from Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Walter Raleigh, treasures that few private collections can boast. One from the former I quote at length, as a sample of phraseology that appears quaint in these days. The seal is broken, whereas generally in these antique missives the seal remains intact, while the silk that was secured by it has been cut. The writing, on foolscap paper, is in a fine clerkly hand; and the signature is low down on the page, connected with the main body by a line such as one sees in account-books, when the entered items on either side do not correspond in number. This peculiarity was common before this period, and was continued for very many years. The letter itself runs thus:—

> To the
>
> right honorable my very good Lorde the Lorde Burghley—Lorde Hy Treasorer of England.
>
> Righte honorable my singular good Lorde Sir Nicholas Bagnoll do the requeste my humble letters to your L. for the som of to-hundred pounde out of the tresure, wch he for his necessities dothe desyre to receave here and to pay at his cominge into Irelande I do take it that there is as muche due unto him, and besydes I know the creddit my father hathe in him, dothe stretche to a matter of greater importance, so that thus furr these few lynes shall only serve, humbly to advertise your L. that I holde it for assured my father will be very well satisfied withe it | furdre I can not procede, but referringe it holy to your Lordeships goodnes humbly leave your L. to the protection of the Allmightie.
>
> Frome Leysterhouse this 8th of Februarie 1576.
>
> Your Lys moste humbly at commandement,
> PHILIPPE SIDNEY.

The remarkable letter that I next proceed to cite, has indeed been published—but only in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, having been read at one of their meetings while it was in possession of the Tyrr family, of Shotover, in Oxfordshire. It was written probably in 1610, to Sir Walter Cope, Governor of the Tower, while Sir Walter Raleigh was a prisoner therein. It is on a foolscap sheet, much frayed and very dirty. The writing is neat. The superscription is:—"To my very worthy friend Sir Walter Cope Knight." The following is a copy:—

> Sir Walter Cope. You are of my old acquayntance, and were my familier friend for many yeeres, in wch time I hope you cannot say that ever I used any unkind office towards you. But our fortunes are now changed, and it may be in your power greatly to bynde me unto you, if the bynding of a man in my estate be worth anything. My desire unto you is, that you will be pleased to move my Lord Treasorer in my behalf, that by his grace my wife might agayne be made a prisoner with me, as she hath bine for six yeeres last past. She being now devided from me, and thereby, to my great impoverishing, I am driven to keip two howses. A miserable fate it is, and yet great to me, who, in this wretched estate, can hope for no other thing than peacible sorrow.
>
> It is now, and I call the Lord of all power to witness, yt I have ever bine, and am resolved, that it was never in the worthy hart of Sr Robert Cecyll (whatsoever a counceler of state and a lord treasorer of Ingland must do) to suffer me to fall, much less to perrish. For whatsoever termes it hath pleased his Lordship to use towards mee, wch might utterly despaire any bodie else, yet I know yt he spake them as a counceler, sitting in councell, and in company of such as would not otherwise have bine satisfied—But, as God liveth, I would have bought his presence att a farr dearer rate than those sharp words, and these three moneths close imprisonment; for it is in his Lordship's face and countenance that I behold all yt remaynes to me of comfort, and all the hope I have, and from wch I shall never be beaten, till I see the last of evills, and the dispaire wch hath no healp. The blessings of God cannot make him cruell that was never so, nor prosperitie teach any man of so great worth to delight in the endles adversitie of an enemie, much less of him who in his very soule and nature can never be such a one towards him.
>
> Sr, the matter is of no great importance (though a cruell destinie hath made it so to me), to desire that my wife may live with me in this unsavory place. If by your mediation I may obtayne it, I will acknowledg it in the highest degree of thankfullness, and rest reddy in trew fayth to be commanded by you.
>
> October the 9. W. RALEGH.

Come we down to a later period in English history, and to an incident that is famous. Here is a letter from James Stanley, Earl of Derby, to Prince Rupert, dated 23d March, 1643, but without mention of place, praying the Prince to send succor to the relief of Latham House, then beleaguered by the Parliament forces. A former attempt at aiding the garrison had failed; and the Earl states that

> "the time for effecting it by that means has passed, for the enemy is soe close unto the house that it is impossible for that designe to take effect, which might have been some reviving of a distressed woman, whose only hope next the almightyes is in your highness help, for double reasons, soe she hath tolde me in her Last Letter. I praise God bless and prosper yor highness, what ever becomes of me, such shall be the prayer of
>
> Your highness
>
> Most unfortunate humble servant
>
> DERBY."

The "distressed woman" in the foregeing extract was the heroic Charlotte de la Tremoille, Countess of Derby, who also directly implored assistance from the same quarter. This her touching appeal—never published, I believe, heretofore—is written in a large bold hand on note paper. It has been folded up in long and narrow form, to be the more easily secreted on the person of its bearer. The two black wax seals are broken; nor are there, as is usual, any vestiges of the silk fastening that was once bound by them. The copy is exact; and the reader cannot fail to notice the curious mixture of correct and incorrect rendering. For "wigain," one may read "Wigan;" and for "devent," "avant;" but the word "frayen" is a puzzle. Can it have been hastily written for "prayen," and can her Ladyship have thus conjugated the verb *prendre*? The whole runs thus:—

> Monseigneur
>
> toute aleure je veins de resivoir les mauvaisse nouvelles de la perte de wigain a 6 mille de saite piasse elle na teneu que deux heures et a este frayen mon mary etoit a 12 mille et devent quil peut estre prest de la secourir ils se sont renceus an nom de dieu Monseigneur prenes pitie de nous et sy vous aparessez vous pouves reconquerir bien aysement et avec bien de l'honneur pour vostre altesse je ne say ce que je dis mes ayes pitie de mon mary mes enfens et moy qui sommes perdues pour tout jamais sy dieu na pitie de nous et vostre altesse a qui je suis
>
> Monseigneur
>
> tres humble et tres obeysente servente
> X DE LA TREMOILLE.
>
> A ladhom ce 1 davril 1643.

For a youthful student of French it would be a pleasant exercise, to put this letter into correct terms, and to punctuate it in accordance with custom.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of HARVEY S. FODELL and ERASMUS KELLY, trading as FODELL & KELLY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BENJAMIN L. TEMPLE, Assignee of said FODELL & KELLY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 28, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 17 fmwst* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH B. BIRD, Deceased.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ELIZABETH B. BIRD having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment without delay to

CHRISTIAN BIRD,
Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.

6 26 f6t

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1§

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6·05 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 6·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
225†] GEO S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

227† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·30 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·59 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..........$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..........3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..........3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..........3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 18§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12·00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

48§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street......5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco......6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street......10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield......1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street......7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic......4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the North-west, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
12 VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE SITES, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
On Saturday,

July 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, 125 very desirable Cottage Sites. See plans.

Take the 6 o'clock A. M. train, Market street wharf.

Sale on the Premises.
HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, STABLE AND COACH HOUSE AND LARGE LOT.

Corner of Cottage and South streets, Cape Island, N. J., opposite Congress Hall. Lot 60 by 200 feet.

On Saturday,
July 25, 1868, at 4½ o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. 7 24 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT BOOK-CASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue—Very desirable furniture, including—Superior walnut parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, superior dining-room furniture, elegant walnut secretary and book-cases, handsome velvet and Brussels carpets, superior sewing machines, two fine showcases, large counter-tables, walnut office tables, superior extension tables, China spring mattresses, large quantity superior walnut and oak cane-seat dining-room and chamber chairs, etc.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle,

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
27† Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20..........TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards...FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Murder of a Policeman—Bold Robbery—B'Nai Berith—Accident to a Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1868.

Last night about half-past ten o'clock officer John Smedick, of the Twenty-first precinct while on his post in First avenue, near the corner of Thirty-second street, was shot and almost instantly killed by John Real. The circumstances attending this assassination are without a parallel in the records of city crime for diabolical purpose and coolness and determination in carrying it out. Smedick was shot in two places—in the right breast and on the left side of the head, either wound being probably sufficient to have caused death—and appears not to have spoken after he was shot; at all events, no one was with him to have heard him if he did. Officer Mee, of the same precinct, being on post in East Thirty-second street, about seventy-five feet distant from where the affray occurred, having heard the shots, was proceeding in that direction when he met Real running towards him, pistol in hand, who, perceiving Mee's intention to stop him, cried out, "Get out of the way, you —— ——, or I'll shoot you," firing at the same time; then evading the pass Mee made to catch hold of him he dashed off up the street, the officer, who had not been struck after him in close pursuit. Dashing into an entry-way on Thirty-second street he passed through to Thirty-third street, thence up Second avenue to Thirty-fourth street, where he was overtaken by the officer, at whom he again fired, but, being no doubt by this time exceedingly nervous, without effect. Mee then grappled with him, knocked him down, and afterwards conveyed him to the Station House. In the meantime the body of the murdered man had been brought in, life being entirely extinct before even the body was removed. All the indications are that Real lay in wait for his victim, and shot him with preconceived, deliberate intent. He had on two previous occasions shot at Smedick, the last one being July 1, when he fired at him three times. The cause assigned for this is revenge upon the officer for having arrested him two or three times on a charge of intoxication. He does not deny the present shooting and gives as his reason for so acting that upon the last occasion when Smedick had him to court he shoved him after he took him down stairs.

At 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, the Jewish Convention reassembled at the Allemania Club House, on Sixteenth street, and went into Committee of the Whole, the President, Mr. Adolph Moses, in the chair. Amendments to the rules were adopted, and at 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned, and the delegates prepared for their visit the Jewish Temple, in course of erection on Fifth avenue. The delegates, about 160 in number, took carriages at Sixteenth street, and drove up Fifth avenue to the Temple, where all alighted, and examined the edifice, which was much extolled. The party then were driven through Central Park to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, on Tenth avenue. At the Asylum the pupils were assembled in the reception room, and were addressed by the President of the Grand Lodge. After expressions of welcome on the part of the authorities in charge of the Asylum, and congratulations by the delegates, the party, accompanied by a number of ladies, proceeded to Belvidere Park, where preparations were made for a grand concert and ball, both of which were enjoyed by all who participated.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning an adroit and finished robbery in the store of W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, was committed by some person or persons unknown. The store is usually closed about eight o'clock, the proprietor residing elsewhere in the city. On this occasion, however, he happened to be in Pennsylvania, but his book keeper discovered what had occurred when he came Monday morning to open the concern as usual. The padlock on the front door had been picked, the door itself opened with a key, the safe opened in the same fashion, and the inside compartment where the money-box was stowed away, pried with perhaps nothing larger than a jack-knife. $400 in money was taken, and deeds, mortgages and bank books worth in the aggregate $30,000. Of the latter amount of course the robbers can never realize a cent; but the papers, unless captured, will cost about $500 to replace.

The steamer Thomas Powell, on her down river trip yesterday morning, met with a serious accident. About 4 o'clock, just as she was approaching the city, a heavy fog descended upon the river and enveloped her. The fog increased in density so that it became utterly impossible for the pilot to make out his course. Shortly afterwards the steamer ran with great force on a sunken pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, rising half her length on the pier, breaking her shaft and crushing in her wheel-house. A large hole was also stove in her hull on the port side. About fifty passengers were on board at the time, but fortunately none were injured, although all were much frightened.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The Drowning Accident Yesterday—Funeral of Engineer Hutchinson.

From our own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.

The City by the Sea is rapidly filling up with strangers from all parts of the country, and from an estimate made last evening, by looking over the hotel registers, the number of arrivals this season exceed those of last season, at the same time, by twenty-five per cent. The prominent hotels, including the Surf, United States, Congress Hall, and many of the smaller ones, in which may be classed the Neptune, Tremont, and Sauk, are not so full, but so much so as to make it slightly uncomfortable for the guests.

The usual quiet of the place was marred yesterday afternoon by a melancholy casualty which happened in the rear of the Central House. The families of Messrs. Michael Lawlor, the proprietor of the Central House, and John Larens, a guest, were on their way to the beach for bathing purposes. Just prior to reaching the bathing grounds, two little girls, the daughters of the above-named gentlemen strayed from the party, and repaired to a pond, which is filled by the surf when at high tide. The daughter of Mr. Lawlor started in the water, and had not proceeded far when getting beyond her depth she commenced struggling.

Miss Larens, small as she was, went to her assistance, and on reaching the drowning child was clasped in her arms, and both went under.

The scene was witnessed by several gentlemen from a distance, but they arrived on the spot too late to save the lives of the children. A net was then procured, and on dragging through the water, both bodies were recovered. They were taken to the Central House and will be taken to the city this morning.

The news of this sad affair soon spread through the various hotels, and crowds rushed to the scene. It has cast a gloom over the city, and last evening both Messrs. Lawlor and Larens were waited upon by a number of the visitors, who expressed their condolence.

This morning the freight train conveys the remains of John Hutchinson, the engineer who was scalded to death on Tuesday last, in the accident on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, and a numerous cortege, comprising many of the passengers on the wrecked train, and a host of friends, to Absecom City, where the interment takes place. MAC.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The States Which Have Ratified and Rejected It.

In the following table is shown the action of the different States on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the ratification of which has just been certified to by Secretary Seward:—

States.	*Ratified.*	*Rejected.*
Arkansas	July 13, 1868	December 7, 1866.*
Alabama	April 6, 1868	December 17, 1866.*
California		
Connecticut	June 30, 1866	
Delaware		February 6, 1867.
Florida	June 9, 1866	December 6, 1866.*
Georgia		November 9, 1866.*
Illinois	January 15, 1867	
Indiana	January 29, 1867	
Iowa	April 3, 1868	
Kansas	January 18, 1867	
Kentucky		January 8, 1867.
Louisiana	July 9, 1867	February 6, 1867.*
Maine	January 19, 1867	
Maryland		March 23, 1867.
Massachusetts	March 20, 1867	
Michigan	February 15, 1867	
Minnesota	February 1, 1867	
Mississippi		January 29, 1866*
Missouri	January 25, 1867	
Nebraska	June 15, 1865	
Nevada	January 22, 1867	
New Hampshire	July 7, 1866	
New Jersey	September 11, 1866	
New York	January 10, 1867	
North Carolina	July 4, 1868	December 13, 1866
Ohio	January 11, 1867	
Oregon	September 19, 1866	
Pennsylvania	February 13, 1867	
Rhode Island	February 7, 1867	
South Carolina	July 9, 1868	December, 20, 1866*
Tennessee	July 19, 1867	
Texas		October 19, 1866*
Vermont	November 4, 1866	
Virginia	January 9, 1867	
West Virginia	January 16, 1867	
Wisconsin	February 13, 1867	

*The dates marked thus are those at which Andrew Johnson's bogus Legislatures pretended to take part in framing the fundamental law of the land.

On the 19th of January, 1868, the Democratic Legislature of Ohio went through the farce of withdrawing the assent of that State, and New Jersey did the same thing February 20, 1868.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

—Kate Rafferty, a girl seventeen years of age, in the employ of a lady residing in the neighborhood of Third street and Girard avenue, was held by Alderman Eggleton in $800 bail to answer the charge of stealing the body of a dress, a pair of shoes, and several other articles of apparel from her mistress.

—George Megargey stole a watch from the house No. 828 Race street. He was arrested at Third and Noble streets, and admitted the theft. The watch was recovered, and Megargey committed by Alderman Toland.

—Mr. Hitchings keeps a grocery store at Fifteenth and Master streets. About 7 o'clock last evening he went in the house to get his supper, leaving a boy in the store. While enjoying his meal he heard the boy knocking for him in the store, and on going in, found a man there whom the boy refused to wait on. The man left, and on making an examination, Mr. Hitchings found his pocket-book, containing two checks and some loose money, amounting in all to $600, was gone also.

—Frederick and George Fickner were arrested at Manayunk for committing an assault and battery on two German lads who peddle cigars in that neighborhood. They were brought before Alderman Massey, who held them for a further hearing.

REPAIRED.—The break in the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, caused by the accident on Tuesday last, has been thoroughly repaired, and all trains are now passing over the new bridge. The 4·15 train yesterday afternoon was the first to cross the structure. The excursion from Atlantic City reached the city last evening on time. The lightning express from Atlantic City this morning came in without delay. Special provision has been made by the Company for to-morrow, as the number of passengers will undoubtedly largely exceed that of any previous Saturday. The train leaving at 2 o'clock P. M. makes the journey in two hours.

SUPPOSED DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. S. H. Nicholson, in business at 239 Market street, with a couple of friends took a row upon the Schuylkill. It is supposed that having concluded this, they went in to bathe, and Mr. Nicholson was drowned. His clothes were found upon the bank, and the fact of Mr. Nicholson's not being seen since seems to indicate that he was drowned.

A FIGHT.—Michael Lamb, the proprietor of a cake and apple stand at Fourth and Walnut streets, and George W. Metz, who was accused of stealing an apple by Lamb, indulged in a row this morning, which was interrupted by a policeman arresting both. Recorder Given held them in $500 each.

THE NEW AMERICAN.—The *Devil's Auction*, with the American Can-can, continues as attractive a card as ever, at this cool and refreshing place of amusement. In addition, there is the usual varied and interesting programme.

DROWNED.—A. G. Curtin Dixon, aged seven years, son of Mr. Thomas Dixon, residing at Bridesburg, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned. His body was recovered.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster—Daniel H. Conner and Patrick Finnigan were indicted on cross bills for assault and battery on each other. Mr. Finnigan stated that Mr. Conner, with others, came to his place and took drinks. One of them asked for a place for a friend to sleep in, and he gave him a place to sleep in. They went away, and returning soon after asked him whether any one had "been through" their friend, saying that he had had a twenty dollar bill, and that he had now only forty-five cents.

Mr. Conner insinuated that the money had been robbed in Mr. Finnegan's place. He resented the insinuation and ordered him out, and Mr. Conner said that if Mr. Finnegan came from behind the bar he would "put a face on him." He attempted to come from behind the bar, but before he came round he was attacked by three men, struck in the face, and severely beaten.

Other witnesses testified to the same state of facts.

Mr. Conner testified that he did not insinuate that Mr. Finnegan had taken the money, but had said that he knew his friend had had the money, and did not have it then; that somebody in the house may have taken it; that Mr. Finnegan told him that he who knew there had been money was likely to know the most about it. He (Mr. Conner) replied that such a remark deserved to be resented, and that if he would come from behind the bar he would break his mouth; then the fight ensued.

Mr. Devin swore that Mr. Finnegan struck the first blow on Mr. Conner's provocation. Jury found Conner guilty. Sentenced to pay $5 and costs of prosecution.

William Calhoun was charged with larceny, as bailee, of a $5 note, the property of Mary Baker. Defendant keeps a stall on Moyamensing avenue. Prosecutor went to buy a beefsteak, and tendered him a $5 note to take the money out, and he only gave her change from a dollar. Prosecutor told him of his error, but defendant refused to correct it. She told him she would sue him, and he said do so. Verdict not guilty.

Robert Parker, charged with stealing three shirts from William A. Springfield, was convicted.

James Solomon was acquitted of the theft of a watch, the property of Francis Girard. Commonwealth failed to make out a case.

George Jeckel pleaded guilty to assault and battery on William Jeffers. On the hearing before the Judge he stated, in palliation for his act, that Jeffers had insulted his sister. The Judge reprimanded both, Jeckel for taking the law in his own hand, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 and to give security to keep the peace in the sum of $500, and Jeffers for insulting ladies in the street, and to give security in the same sum.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING
and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE street. 7 20 5p

THIRD EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Baltimore Democracy—The European Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Telegraph Communication Interrupted.

The wires have been prostrated by a severe storm south of Baltimore, preventing the receipt of Congressional news.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Demonstration by the Democracy.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—The Democratic ratification meeting in Monument Square last night was presided over by Hon. Charles E. Phelps, and was by no means so large nor so enthusiastic as might have been supposed. The banners, transparencies, devices, music, and paraphernalia, as a matter of course, drew together large crowds of curiosity seekers of all ages, sizes, sexes, and colors, including many Republicans and former Conservatives who now go for Grant and Colfax. All the speeches of course were rampant against what are called radicals, carpet-baggers, Yankees, and Republicans.

The negro also got his share of abuse, as did Ben. Butler and the impeachers. There was nothing pure, and nothing that could save the country, except Democracy. All corruption, all abomination, etc., belonged to the original and present Union crew. Fortunately there were some in the crowd who did not believe this, and when Grant was being abused the Boys in Blue could be heard grumbling, and swearing that they would stand by their chieftain who led them to victory, whipped the Rebels, and, in spite of Democracy and traitors, saved the Union. One old soldier, unable to endure it longer, cried out, "You might as well villify General Washington, the first Father of his Country, as General Grant, its second saviour."

There is much dissatisfaction in the party here and serious indications of a split. The speakers and resolutions embodied the usual stuff incident to such things. It was by no means a cordial ratification. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia and numerous others sent letters which were read.

A heavy thunder storm, with vivid lightning and torrents of rain, passed over the city this morning. The streets are much flooded, and considerable damage was done.

An ominous circumstance at the Democratic meeting, last night, was the fact that the gas jet which lighted the motto "Our country," and the stars above it, refused to burn, requiring constant touching to keep it even faintly blazing. It looked as if a higher power knew there was hypocrisy about.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 24—P. M.—Consols for United States Five-twenties, 72⅜; Illinois Central, 95½. Erie Railroad, 43⅜. Atlantic and Great Western, 41.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—P. M.—Cotton steady at 10½d. for middling uplands, and 10¾d. for middling Orleans. The amount of cotton at sea is estimated at 781,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales is *en route* from the United States.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

LONDON, July 24—P. M.—Linseed Cakes advanced to £11 10s.; Linseed Oil declined to £3.

ANTWERP, July 24—P. M.—Petroleum flat and nominal at 51f. 50c.

Seminary Dedication.

AUBURN, July 24.—Wells Seminary, for young ladies, located at Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, was dedicated yesterday with imposing and interesting ceremonies. The building and furniture cost over $150,000, and were the free gift of Henry Wells, Esq., the great express man, to the educational interests of the country. Addresses were made by Hon. N. K. Hall, Hon. Charles J. Folger, Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, Rev. Dr. Prime, George W. Curtis, and William A. Bogart. Mr. Wells, the founder of the institution, delivered a very appropriate and well written presentation address on the occasion. More than a thousand people were in attendance.

College Sports.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, July 24.—The match game of ball between the freshmen of Harvard and Yale Colleges, which was to take place between the University nines here to-day has been postponed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in consequence of the rain storm.

The Philadelphia Excursion Party.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—The Philadelphia excursion party arrived here yesterday afternoon. All well. They leave in the morning for home, remaining at Cresson over night, and reaching Philadelphia on Saturday at five o'clock P. M.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅞; Reading, 94⅝; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 68⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 91⅝; New York Central, 133⅞; Illinois Central, 151; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 139; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 111⅝; do. 1865, 112⅝; new issue, 109⅞; 10-40s, 108⅝. Gold, 143⅝. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110¼.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—A heavy fall of rain has restricted business, and there is not much doing. Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour—New held very firm, and the receipts are light; old dull and nominal. The grain market is unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton quiet at 31c. Flour quiet; sales of 7500 barrels at yesterday's prices. Wheat quiet. Corn firm and advanced 1 cent; sales of 29,000 bushels at $1·08@1·13. Oats quiet at 84. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27 90. Lard steady.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¼	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	83¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	68⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Gold	143⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Market dull.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83⅛		

FOURTH EDITION

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Telegraphic Communication Interrupted—Loss of Property in Baltimore.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Storm.

The storm which is now prevailing South of Baltimore, and at other points, has greatly interfered with telegraphic communication.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Heavy Rain Storm Prevailing—Loss of Property.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission it began at about 9 o'clock to pour in torrents, and up to this hour (2 P. M.) has continued to fall incessantly. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls is inundated, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded. Also the Centre Market space, and the Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of rushing, foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogsheads, barrels, bales of hay, etc., with it. The first floors of the stores on the streets named are under water, and merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot now be estimated. No loss of life has yet been reported.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Action of the Spanish Government.

LONDON, July 24.—It is reported to-day, on the authority of telegrams received from Madrid, that the Spanish Government will make St. Jean de Puerto Rico, a free port, in case the ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, plying between Southampton and Aspinwall will stop at that port instead of St. Thomas, as at present.

Indiana Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District, held at Evansville yesterday, Mr. E. Niblack, the present member, was renominated as a candidate for Congress. Candidates are now nominated in all the districts of the State.

An excursion train, with the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, passed through yesterday afternoon. The running time of the train between St. Louis and Columbus, Ohio, was ten hours and forty-six minutes; the distance four hundred and forty-six miles.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	68¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	94¾	U. S. Express	45¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Adams Express	52½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87¾	Gold	143½
Chi. and N. W. com	83¾	Market dull but firm.	
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$500 City 6s. New...ls.	102¾	6 sh Penna R.	52¾
$100 do. New	102¾	23 do	52¾
$3600 do. New	103	93 do...rec.	52½
$4000 Phila & E 6s.b5.	91¾	560 sh Reading...s30.	47
$5000 C&Am mtg.'89.65	97	300 do...b30.	47
$5000 do...85.	97	100 sh Cata Pf 2d&int.	32¼
5 sh Bk N A	242		
SECOND BOARD.			
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	106	17 sh Penna R...ls.	52¾
100 sh Leb V R	54¾	110 do.	52½
211 do.	54¾	24 do...rec.	52½
8 do.	54¾	4 sh Cam & Am	125½

Fremont and his Costa Rica Claims.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

The announcement that John C. Fremont has applied for Government aid in the matter of his claim against Costa Rica, growing out of his connection with the Costa Rica Railroad Company, has caused some talk here. Fremont has the matter before the Foreign Affairs Committee as well as the State Department, and hopes to induce our Government to interfere in his behalf. It will be remembered that Costa Rica annulled the contract of the company for alleged nonfulfilment of terms of contract, and Fremont complains that he has not been treated fairly in the business. On the other hand, it is claimed by other parties anxious to take up the contract that Fremont has no just claim, having neglected to carry out the terms of his agreement by spending $50,000 within a specified period; that, in fact, Fremont expended nothing upon the road at all, all the money spent having been contributed by other parties. The contract, they say, was most liberal in its terms, and Costa Rica waited long before she notified him he would be held to the performance of the contract within the time specified, and that time having elapsed without anything being done on Fremont's part, the contract was declared annulled. The government of Costa Rica acted toward him with the greatest fairness and liberality throughout, and that General Fremont should deem that he has any claim against that government on that account is matter of amazement to those who profess to know the facts. The truth is, there are several parties very anxious to get the job, and this is the cause of the desperate effort of Fremont and the bitter opposition of his opponents. It is not likely government will interfere at all in the matter.

Sumner on Colored Congressmen.

The following letter from Senator Sumner is in explanation of his letter, recently published, addressed to Major Smith, of Norfolk, Va., and referring to the proposed election of a colored man to the Senate:—

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, July 17.—Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 14th inst. There seems to be some strange misunderstanding. It is my habit always to answer every letter which I receive, and, of course, I am frequently without the means of ascertaining the character of my correspondents, or their objects. In the case to which you refer, an inquiry was addressed to me which I felt it my duty to answer, and which I had great satisfaction in answering according to my conviction of what is needed to secure the triumph of the cause of equal rights. Of course, I had no purpose of interfering in any election, and if my letter has been used as if that was its intention, I can only regret that it has been misapplied.

I am, sir, very truly, CHARLES SUMNER.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, for the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, all of which may be obtained at his counter.

FIFTH EDITION

THE STORM.

Baltimore in a Flood—Loss of Men and Horses.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—One of the most fearful and destructive floods ever known in Baltimore is now prevailing. The rain descended in perfect torrents, from 9 to nearly 1 o'clock. It is still cloudy and raining some, but with signs of clearing. The waters of Jones' Falls, which runs through the centre of the city, have swollen and overflowed the banks on all sides, from where that stream enters the city on the North to where it passes on the South into the Basin.

In many places the water near the falls outside of the channel is from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and up to the first and second story windows in numerous directions, completely flooding stores, dwellings, warehouses, etc. Boats are navigating several of the streets. In North street, north of Calvert, in the region of the Northern Central Railroad Depot, the water is from two to five feet deep. It is also the same in Holiday, Pleasant, Bath, Gay, Saratoga, and all other streets in that vicinity.

In Holliday street the water is half way up to the second story of the old City Hall, where the City Council meets, and where the city fire alarm and police telegraph is located. The Holliday Street Theatre is filled over the lower floor, and the stage and parquette are literally under water. The present Mayor's office and City Collector's office, situated on Holliday and North streets, are also flooded considerably in the lower stories. The foundation of the new City Hall, fronting on Holliday, Fayette, and North streets, is also completely filled, and a perfect flood is rushing through Harrison and Frederick streets, across Baltimore street, and down Centre Market Square, filling all the stores, cellars, etc.

The water is also running across Baltimore street, out of Gay and Holliday, to some depth. Gay street bridge is swept away; also some other bridges higher up, and the rubbish lodging against the Baltimore street bridge, driving the water, partially swept it away also. It cannot possibly stand.

The old gas works on Holliday street are flooded. The flood has also been very great in the western part of the city, along Chatsworth Run and other streams.

All along the falls on either side for some squares there is a literal flood. Carriages carts, lumber of all kinds, boxes, barrels, timber, and various kinds of goods and *debris* are floating down. At present we cannot tell, but there is no doubt that many lives, both of human beings and beasts, have been lost. It is fearful to contemplate. No one can possibly estimate the immense amount of damage to goods, stores, and property of every kind. From present appearances it may reach millions of dollars. All the city passenger railway cars have been obliged to stop running in consequence of the bridges being washed away. At the present writing the rain has ceased, but it seems threatening more, and the waters are about at a stand still.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, July 24—3 P. M.—The water commenced rising a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and rose at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour. Calvert street is flooded to Lexington, within a few feet of Monument Square. North street is flooded almost its entire length, to a depth of four to eight feet. Holliday street to Fayette street is flooded, Ford's theatre being entirely surrounded by water, which is passing down Holliday and Baltimore streets. Gay, Frederick, and Hanover streets are entirely submerged.

The water on Jones' Falls is several feet above the bridge, and it is not yet known whether they have been swept away. On many of the wharves south of Pratt street the water is several feet deep. A city passenger car was swept from the track on Gay street down Hanover street with a number of passengers in it. The wildest rumors prevail in regard to the numbers drowned, some estimating the number at seven, others say all were saved but one, Mr. Ward, a printer. A large number of dray horses and some drivers are lost. There is no communication between the eastern and western parts of the city The water is sweeping everything before it. There is no communication north by telegraph. The flood is the greatest ever known here.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street—

N.Y.Cent. R.	134⅜	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼
N.Y. and E. R.	68⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	99¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	95	U. S. Express	46½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅝	Adams Express	52¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	53⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅝	Market firm.	
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SIXTH EDITION

THE BALTIMORE FLOOD

An Immense Destruction of Property—A Large Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

A vast amount of damage has been done in all that region. On Pratt street the flood is also high, and the Philadelphia Railroad track is covered. It is reported that the flood has also been terribly severe in the surrounding country, and especially up Jones' Falls. Some seven or eight dead bodies are said to have been picked up, and others dead and alive descried floating down the stream. It is fearful to anticipate the result, both to human life and property. Many persons have lost everything in their stores and cellars, and others are nearly ruined. A large proportion of the sufferers are of the middling and poorer classes. The horses in several livery stables escaped narrowly.

I have thus only been able to give you a hasty outline, but fear the reality, when known, will exceed what I have portrayed. Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. Thousands of people are out in all directions. The whole city seems in perfect consternation.

The real distress and loss of life and destruction can only be partially approximated when the flood subsides. Small boats are now being dragged past where I write, at the corner of North and Baltimore streets, to launch in the streets below, and aid in saving life and property. The overflow is believed to have been greatly augmented by the rubbish, lumber, and other things lodging against the bridges and forcing the water back.

Thus far the flood surpasses the great one of 1835, which I also saw.

I learn that the water has gone into the lower part of Front Street Theatre. The Baltimore sugar refinery is likewise much flooded. As a general thing, the stores in most places contiguous to the falls are flooded, some to the second story. The flood rose so quickly that it allowed no time to guard against it.

LATER.

Swan Lake Gives Way, Increasing the Flood.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE July 24.—I have just learned that Swan Lake, seven miles out on the Northern Central Railroad, from which the city is supplied with water, has given way, and the whole of its immense flood has swept down the valley, carrying away bridges, houses, factories, and other property. The cars at the Northern Central Railroad Depot are now swimming in water, and some persons are in them. Persons who just arrived from the country report terrible destruction.

Drowned bodies of men, women, and children are frequently being picked up. The flood also has been very severe on the Washington Railroad, and the floods did much damage. Boats are now seen in all directions in the lower streets, in what used to be called the Meadows. The dam at Swan Lake cost nearly a quarter million dollars. It makes one shudder to contemplate the dreadful consequences of this awful flood, which are not yet, at three P. M., half known. The Central Police Station is twenty feet in water.

Minister Tuckerman's Reception by the King of Greece.

The following is the response made by the King of Greece to the Hon. C. K. Tuckerman, when the latter presented his credentials as the first Minister from the United States:—

Mr. Minister:—I thank you for the remarks you have just made, and receive, with peculiar pleasure, a Minister accredited to my Government from the United States. The sympathies that unite the people of Greece to those of the United States date back even to the time of the latter's first struggle for independence. Wholly agreeing with these sentiments of my people, I decided last year to send an Envoy Extraordinary to convey the expression of our sympathies to the President of the United States. The The cordiality with which Mr. Rangabe was received by your Chief Magistrate and by the American people at large, the Government mission with which you are yourself charged, and the sentiments you have just expressed, are all proofs of the kindly disposition of the Government and people of the United States towards us. Both my people and I attach much value to the friendship of the United States. There is more than one point of resemblance between the two nations. Love of order and liberty form the basis of national character in both. Both have now their independence through long strife and many perils. Having a personal knowledge of your character and abilities, sir, I am charmed that the choice of your Government has fallen upon yourself as its representative near me. I shall always receive you with pleasure, and am sure that my Government will hasten to enter with you into cordial and intimate relations.

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